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THE NEWS FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the Persia and the Kangaroo.

DETAILS OF THE WAR QUESTION.

THE PASSAGE OF THE TICINO.

THE MONEY MARKETS.

The Royal Mail steamship *Persia*, Captain Judkins, which sailed from Liverpool at 8½ o'clock on the morning of the 30th April, arrived here yesterday morning.

The screw steamship *Kangaroo*, Captain Sweney, which sailed from Liverpool at 3 o'clock on the afternoon of the 27th ult., also arrived here a few hours previous to the Persia.

We add to the summary forwarded from the *Adelaide*, at St. Johns, highly important details and correspondence brought by the two Liverpool steamers.

The telegraphic advices furnished by the Galway steamer, it will be observed, are several hours later than those by the *Persia*, as the former sailed on the evening of the 30th, and received dispatches from Paris to noon of that day.

AFFAIRS IN FRANCE.

Interesting Details of Military Movements in France—Paris Under Arms—Popular Enthusiasm for War and for the Emperor—Americans in the French Army.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Thursday, April 28, 1859.

To-day the noise of war predominates over all other noises. The sudden change in affairs announced on Thursday last threw the whole military world into confusion, and since then Paris is like a besieged town. It is beyond all doubt that the Emperor was not prepared for so sudden a change of face in Austria; but, happily, the two great southern lines of railway enable him to throw his soldiers as rapidly as is required to the seat of war, and thus what would have been fifteen years ago a dangerous surprise is now not dangerous at all. Nevertheless great activity was required, and this has produced more or less of confusion.

On Wednesday a majority of the French people were against the war; on Thursday a majority were for it; to-day the whole nation is willing to go to war and after the first battle is fought they will be enthusiastic for it; and if Austria is not beaten to the gates of Vienna it will be because the entire and united French nation cannot do it. The French people, engaged as they are, even down to domestics, in stock speculations, have watched the progress of the peace negotiations attentively, and it is evident to every one that the Emperor has acted honorably and loyally as well toward his own people as toward foreign governments, while the conduct of Austria can only be characterized as false and treacherous. The principal preoccupation of the French nation to-day is, not the conduct of their Emperor, for on that point they are satisfied, but how best to chastise immediately and energetically the insolence and the hypocrisy of Austria.

The excitement in Paris on Thursday evening, when the news of Austria's refusal became generally known, was very great. The evening papers, which sell ordinarily at three sous, were scrambled for at eight sous. The circulation of the *Patrie*, evening ministerial paper, suddenly ran up from twenty-five to forty thousand. Groups formed on the streets around each individual fortunate enough to obtain an early copy, and, in the excitement of the moment, forgot that they were not all acquaintances. People who were susscribers to journals only got a sight at them after they had passed through the hands of their *concierge* and his friends, the domestics of the house.

So little did the French Government calculate upon an immediate declaration of war on the part of Austria, that on the very day of the arrival of the refusal to accept the English basis for a Congress, bills had been posted notifying the soldiers absent from the ranks on furlough, (130,000 in number,) to report themselves for the reviews of the current year at their respective quarters. A day later these same soldiers were notified (with the exceptions of married men) to report themselves for permanent duty. Around these bills large crowds were constantly stationed, and at one of them I heard a half drunken soldier exclaim, on seeing what it was: "*Tas de fainéants! il est bien temps qu'ils fassent quelque chose!*" (The lot of lazy fellows! it is high time they should do something!)

The soldiers who were ordered to leave for Italy were given perfect liberty for the short space of time that intervened before their departure, and the result may be easily imagined; the town was full of drunken soldiers, who took at once *un petit air de conquérant*, and went reeling through the streets shouting *Vive l'Italie! Vive l'Empereur!* It is hardly necessary to mention that they generally had their sweet-hearts on their arms, and that when the hour of parting came, the demonstrations of French ecstatics were lively and affecting.

The station of the Lyons Railway, from which nearly all the soldiers start, is the scene, from morning to night, of a perpetual ovation. In the evening, when the workmen are released from their shops, the crowd at this station is numbered by thousands, and as the Regiments arrive to take their places in the long trains, the shouts, the yells, the sobs of parting friends, make up a scene of confusion quite unusual in this well-regulated city. As the trains go off, the shrill trumpets of the bands sound the charge, and the soldiers shout in chorus: *En avant pour l'Italie! Vive l'Empereur!*

So many railways converge at Paris, that from three-fourths of the Empire the soldiers can arrive soonest at the seat of war by passing through the capital. Thus we can form some idea of the number of men detailed for active service, and judging from these imperfect *data*, it would seem that NAPOLEON intends to make short work of it, for the stream of soldiers through the city is continual, and yet there must be more than a hundred thousand men already on or within the frontiers of Italy. Within the last half hour, three regiments of 3,000 men each, have passed my windows on their way from the Western Railway station to that of Lyons on the other side of the town. The bands were playing "*Partant pour la Syrie*," the soldiers had their knapsacks and canteens on their backs, and over these were strapped their tent-sticks, on the end of which they had placed the national flag. They were all in high spirits, and were followed and cheered by crowds of people. Many officers and soldiers had brothers, sisters or other relatives who had waited to catch a last adieu as they passed through the city, walking at their sides from one railway station to the other. It was only thus that a parting could take place.

Several regiments of the Imperial Guard left yesterday, and as each regiment stopped at the Tuileries to receive its flag, (all the flags of the Guard are kept at the palace when the regiments are not on duty,) the Emperor, Empress and Imperial Prince came out to salute them. The Emperor shook hands with the Colonels, bade them God speed, and assured them that he would soon join them on the plains of Italy. A touching incident occurred on Saturday as one of the regiments of the Guard approached the Tuileries. The *cantinière* of this regiment on coming up opposite the Palace, at the bureau of the officers of their Majesties, inquired if it was not there that was to be found the Secretary of her Majesty the Empress. On receiving an affirmative reply, she stepped out of the ranks, leading by the hand a little girl of six or eight years of age, and entering the bureau, exclaimed, "Gentlemen, I leave you my child! Conduct her to the Empress, I know she will take good care of her till I return from Austria!" Thus the mother left her child, happy in the thought that she would be well taken care of during her absence. She was not mistaken, for as soon as her Majesty was informed of the circumstance, she sent for the child, and at once gave orders that she should be well taken care of till her mother comes back from the war.

The Emperor of France will command his army in person, as will also FRANCIS JOSEPH, of Austria, and VICTOR EMMANUEL of Sardinia. NAPOLEON'S Major General or Chief of the Staff, will be the Marshal Count RANDON, who distinguished himself for his administrative as well as his military ability, in his late Governorship of Algeria.

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The Prince NAPOLEON, much to the surprise of everybody, and particularly of the Guard itself, has been assigned to the command of the Imperial Guard. His Chief of Staff is to be Gen. REGNAULT DE ST. JEAN D'ANGELY, until now Commander-in-Chief of the Guard. By the retention of this officer as nominal commandant, the Guard will, perhaps, not show its dissatisfaction but it would not be safe to say as much of the General himself. The Prince, however, has qualities the public do not give him credit for, and it is to be hoped that, with such a magnificent body of soldiers under his command, he will display those qualities to better advantage than he did at the siege of Sebastopol.

Of the four Divisions that are to compose the army of the Alps—that is to say, of the Divisions that are to act against Austria in Piedmont, the commanders are Marshal CANROBERT, Marshal BARAGUAY D'HILLIERS, General MACMAHON and General NIEL. In the selection of these officers, it will be seen that there was an intention of securing a variety of talent. CANROBERT is the best tactician in the army, D'HILLIERS represents genius and foresight in military combination, MACMAHON is the representative of daring and irresistible impetuosity in the charge, while NIEL is the great engineer of the army. MACMAHON commanded at the taking of the Malakoff, and was the first general officer that reached its heights, while NIEL did all the engineering of the siege.

Marshal PELISSIER, who has been recalled from London, (where it is thought he will be replaced by M. DE PERSIGNY,) is to take command of a large army of observation to be collected at Nancy, at a distance from the Rhine, at Strasburg, of about one hundred miles. The object of this army is to watch the movements of Germany, and to protect that side of France, if necessary; perhaps later on, if the war becomes general, to act against Germany. In that case, the command would become a very important one.

Marshal MAGNAN, one of the heroes of the *coup d'état*, and an individual who is considered essential in the application of any repressive measures at the capital, remains in the command of the army of Paris; while Marshal CASTELLANE retains his place as commandant at Lyons. These being the two revolutionary points of France, it was thought best to retain the men who had long been in command of them, and who knew best how to control them in case of difficulty. But there can be no danger for the present to the Emperor's power; the future may bring a change. Gen. SOUMAIN, who is technically called commandant of the *place de Paris*, an officer of great ability and much esteemed by the Emperor and Marshal MAGNAN, has been placed upon Gen. NIEL'S staff This officer has been, in fact, the actual commander of the army of Paris ever since the Crimean war, his chief, Marshal MAGNAN, reposing entire confidence in his administration.

The Emperor will take with him the following officers as aids-de-camp: Gen. Count DE MONTEBELLO, Gen. Prince DE MOSKOWA, Gen. FLEURY, Col. DE GENLIS, Col. REILLE, Lieut.-Col Marquis of TOULONGEON, and Lieut.-Col. LEPIC.—seven.

His orderly officers will be: Lieut.-Col. FAVE, *Chef d'Escadron* SCHMITZ, Capts. BRADY, EMILE TASCHER DE LA PAGERIE, Prince DE LA TOUR D'AUVERGNE, and Lieut. Prince JOACHIM MURAT.

These aids and orderly officers are all personal friends of the Emperor, while three of them, Gen. FLEURY, EDGAR, NEY, (Prince DE LA MOSKOWA,) and young JOACHIM MURAT, are his constant companions. He is surrounding himself, in fact, in this grand campaign with the men whom he loves and upon whom he can rely.

Baron LARREY is to leave his military hospital at Paris, the Val-de-Grace, and his large private practice, to accompany the Emperor as his surgeon. I have not learned whether M. LARREY is to take charge of the surgical staff of the army as well, but it is probable that he will not. The present is the son of the Baron LARREY of the first Empire.

Capt. JEROME BONAPARTE, who lately returned to France from a visit to his parents at Baltimore, has been placed in the most dangerous service in the army. He will command in the Chasseurs d'Afrique, a body of light cavalry, every man of which is mounted on an Arab stallion of great speed and endurance. This body is divided up and thrown forward in advance of the army in scouting parties, and is employed in all dangerous and rapid reconnaissances. The Captain, on arriving at Paris ten days ago, left immediately for Algiers, to join his company, from whence he will most probably land at Genoa, on Sardinian territory, which is to be, on account of its proximity to Toulon and Marseilles, the future base of operations of the French army.

I have been told that Mayor KEARNEY, of New-York, has entered the staff of one of the French Generals of Division, as a volunteer. Major KEARNEY, it will be recollected, distinguished himself in the Mexican War, in which he commanded a volunteer cavalry company, raised and equipped entirely at his own expense.

Gen. BOURBAKI, the youngest General of Division in the French army, and perhaps the most promising, will have the honor of passing first into Italian territory, with the Army of the Alps. He will command under Marshal CANROBERT, but it is thought that he will have crossed the line with forty or fifty thousand men before the Marshal's arrival.

On the other hand, we have just learned that a portion of that terrible army of Gen. YUSSUF, the Algerine sharp-shooters, have already arrived at Genoa, and taken the railway to Turin. This corps is composed of native Africans, and are reputed a set of very devils, to whom the Zouaves are gentlemanly soldiers. Gen. YUSSUF, their commander, is also a native Bedouin. In the town of Algiers, on their way to Genoa, they broke loose from all command, attacked the Jew quarter, carried the barricades these latter had been obliged to build in the streets for their protection, and committed all sorts of outrages.

To balance these the Austrians have an army of 20,000 Croats, a body of desperate men, who are kept in subjection by the promise of plunder and rapine. These men will be marched first across the Ticino into Piedmontese territory.

Then again Sardinia has her body of Corps-Francs, commanded by GARIBALDI, a body of violent men composed of the odds and-ends of political persecution, a collection of refugees from all countries, inspired by political hate and a desire for vengeance.

What then is to be the fate of devoted Italy, when these bands of desperadoes, like so many hordes of destroying locusts, are turned loose upon its territory? When a nation, which has been so often scourged with evils as Italy, which has had so much bitter experience of the horrors of war, is willing again to sacrifice its firesides and its fortunes, it must be because its grievances are great beyond the common measure.

It is stated above that the Prince NAPOLEON is to take command of the Imperial Guard, with its ordinary commandant, Count SAINT JEAN D'ANGELY, as his chief of staff. This statement has been in circulation five days in the columns of the journals uncontradicted by the Government, and among the journals which published it—in fact, I believe it was the *Patrie* that first made it—were the three ministerial papers. But since the above was written, the *Moniteur* has officially denied the statement. The command of the Guard remains with General SAINT JEAN D'ANGELY, while the Prince NAPOLEON takes command of a separate and independent division of the army, to enter Piedmont from Toulon. What is the inference? Simply that the Emperor has been convinced by counsels and reclamations that he had made an impossible appointment, and that the only thing to be done was to revoke it. The whole French nation will be rejoiced at this decision.

At first the Government announced that the fathers of families on furlough should not be called out. This also has been revoked. *Every man on furlough* has been notified to report himself for duty, and I know several families of workmen that will be left in absolute want, without any possible hope of help, and who see nothing but starvation before them. To all reclamations at the Ministry of War there is but one reply: We can do nothing. This is in fact the greatest evil of a despotic government, where its immense army is made up by the inflexible conscription, and where labor is so poorly paid that three-fourths of the females do not and cannot support themselves at honest labor.

With this one exception, and certainly it is an important one, the position of the French soldier of to-day is so far superior to that of the first Empire that they can scarcely be compared. General BONAPARTE, it is well known, made his first battle against the Austrians, in 1796, on the same ground on which Louis NAPOLEON is going to give them battle to-day, with an army of 40,000 men, without shoes, ragged, almost without provisions, and but illy supplied with material of war. The soldiers of to-day, on the contrary, have plenty of shoes. They are well clothed, well fed, well lodged, and have material of war in abundance. The Government had given 130,000 furloughs during peace, and these were distributed with great discrimination, so as to relieve the most suffering. The Emperor NAPOLEON III. has done in fact so much for the soldier, so much for the amelioration of the ordinary hardships of his life, that the French army of to-day loves its Emperor, and would follow him to the end of the world. His appearance at the head of the army of Italy will be the signal for such a burst of enthusiasm, and of daring feats of arms, as will strike terror into the ranks of the enemy.

Volunteers are presenting themselves in such numbers at the recruiting station of the Rue du Cherche, Midi, and at other points in the departments, that it is expected this force will reach fifty thousand men. They are incorporated in small numbers in old trained regiments, and as they cannot the first day or two be supplied with uniforms, they present an odd appearance, marching through the streets with their blouses on, and knapsacks on their backs, scattered here and there among the uniformed soldiers.

The garrison of Paris will be reduced to perhaps eight or ten thousand men. The National Guard (citizen soldiery) are going to be called upon to furnish some of the stations for the preservation of public order. In fact, several stations which this service formerly claimed as their right, will be restored to them. The Hotel de Ville, however, which is the palace of the people, and represents the people, in contradistinction to the Tuileries which represents the Government, has always, under all Governments, and in the midst of all revolutions, been retained by the National Guard, and no Government could be found bold enough to attempt to mount its Guard with soldiers of the line. It was left for LOUIS NAPOLEON, however, to find a means to drive the people and their soldiers from it, if the occasion should ever require it. Immediately in the rear of this palace he built another, a barrack-palace of immense dimensions, and from this palace to the other he has excavated a large subterranean passage, by which he can throw his soldiers suddenly, and in sufficient numbers, directly into the heart of the Hotel de Ville. But this was constructed three years ago, when the danger of revolution was infinitely greater than it is to-day, and from present indications the subterranean passage of the Hotel de Ville, is likely to become a solitude for the surprise of future antiquarians.

It is not true, as reported by the Belgian and English papers, that the Prince NAPOLEON abstains from the meetings of the Cabinet. The Prince is regular in attendance, and whatever his differences with other ministers may have been, the Cabinet, including the Prince, (as a member of the Imperial family,) appears now to be a unit.

The details of the extraordinary meeting of the Senate and Legislature are published in the journals, and will thus reach you entire. The proposition of the Government embraced two measures—one to increase the number of men to be called in the conscription for this year (called the class of 1858) from 100,000 to 140,000 men, and the other to authorize a national loan of five hundred millions of francs. The proposition of a loan was not much anticipated, yet it surprised nobody, and will be eagerly taken by the nation if offered to the public at large. It is not yet known, however, how the Minister will offer the loan. The proceedings in the Legislature on these measures were only marked by one incident of interest, and that was a speech from EMILE OLLIVIER, defining the position of the Republican Party on the war question—a speech you will see in the published proceedings. The speech was considered extremely out of place and in bad taste by the rest of the House, and, although the honorable member demanded a question of the majority, no one deigned a reply, and there were even marks of disgust. The measures were voted in the same sitting in which they were presented, without other discussion than the speech of M. OLLIVIER.

The Emperor has sent off his baggage, and is only delaying his own departure till he hears that hostilities have commenced. He will then immediately join his army and take the command. His advanced troops are under the command of the best officers of the army, and he has no fear, if any work is to be done before his arrival, that it will not be well done. Generals BOURBAKI and REYNAULT, the two first that will engage in the conflict, are both brilliant men, and almost worshipped by the soldiers. All the chief commandants but the Emperor, the Prince NAPOLEON and the Duke of MALAKOFF, have left Paris, (Thursday 28th,) and are by this time at their posts.

The Austrian Ambassador has not yet left Paris. Some workmen in passing his house last evening, made some demonstrations of disrespect, which induced the Government to station at once a guard of soldiers in front of his house. M. DE HUBNER is much respected in the diplomatic corps, but he has a phrase which has made the laugh of the *corps* for the last month. When he is asked what he thinks of the progress of affairs, whether there is going to be war, a question that is put to him perhaps fifty times a day, he has invariably the same answer: "Well, really, I have not been able to arrive at an opinion."

Another speech, said to have been addressed by Lord MALMESBURY to the Austrian Ambassador at London after Austria's final refusal, and current in the diplomatic corps at Paris, is the following: "Sir, you know the English language well; so open the dictionary and look for the strongest word in it; it will express our sentiments for the conduct of Austria."

The proposal of Lord DERBY, announced at the Lord Mayor's dinner, to go back and recommence negotiations at the point where Lord COWLEY left off, is only laughed at in Paris as an example of old-fogyish British pertinacity, and its acceptance by Austria as an act of duplicity.

A meeting of Italians, numbering about four hundred, has just taken place at Paris, to concert measures in aid of the war. It is the first meeting of a purely political character that has taken place since the *coup d' etat*. This was certainly an exceptional case, but still people hope there is a better time coming.

It may be well to notify Americans desirous of travelling in Italy that, for the present, the ordinary travel in all that part of Italy and Austria concerned in the present agitation is completely stopped, while on the two great Southern lines of France it is just now interrupted. These lines, however, will soon be opened to the public again. Travellers in Austria have their passports examined every twenty-four hours.

A duel is to be fought to-day between M. DE VILLEMESSANT, editor of *Figaro*, and M. FIORENTINO, of the *Constitutionnel*, and another to-day or to-morrow between two other literary men. MALAKOFF.

THE AUSTRIAN SUMMONS TO SARDINIA.

The Official Manifesto.

The official *Wiener Zeitung* of the 22d contains the subjoined manifesto:

"Matured by the events which, since the beginning of the year, have cast such dark shadows over the future of Europe, the decisive moment—a moment which may bring with it the most important consequences—is at hand.

The sincere desire of our Emperor and Lord to avert from the world, even at the last moment, the dangers which menace it, the feeling of duty not to leave untried any means for maintaining peace that is compatible with the rights and dignity of the empire, and the wish to prove to every one that Austria is free from all blame if the evils of war should fall on fruitful and happy countries, have induced his Imperial Royal Apostolic Majesty to address himself directly to the Government of his Majesty King Victor Emanuel, in order to make a last effort for the maintenance of peace.

During several years Sardinia has displayed hostility to the sacred rights of Austria. By its more recent manifestations the Turin Cabinet has shown itself to be the *declared* antagonist of those rights. By its armaments it has placed itself in a state of perpetual preparation for attack. The only means by which the Sardinian Government can convince the world that it does not meditate war and revolution is to render a return to regular relations between itself and its neighbor possible. Sardinia can do this by laying aside those arms which she can only use in order to commit an immensurable outrage against international law, against the foundation of legal order, against the true welfare of Italy, against the well-being of Europe.

By order of his Majesty, Count VON BUOL SCHAUENSTEIN has addressed to Count Cavour the chief of the Turin Cabinet, a note (*ein schreiben*,) in which the Royal Sardinian Government is summoned to disarm. The summons, which is conciliatory in spirit, though urgent, is made with all the earnestness of a last admonition, an admonition that may be followed by the most serious consequences.

If Sardinia, as a consequence of this step, which is accompanied by the representations of other European Powers, places its army on a peace footing (*setzt zum friedensfusse zurück*) it knows that it is, by the given word of Austria, secure from any attack.

It is not the intention of the Imperial Government to retract the proposition it before made—which can at once, and even before the opening of the proposed Congress, lead to an arrangement between those great Powers that have made extraordinary armaments—for a general return to a peace footing. Austria still holds to that proposition without making any alteration in it, although *she cannot allow the steps which she has now resolved on taking against Sardinia to be made subject to the future negotiations on the question of general disarmament.*

May it soon be our lot to let the present communication be followed by another which will give equal satisfaction to the advocates for an honorable peace and to the firm and tranquil self consciousness (*selbstgefühl*) of Austria. Whatever may be the trials we may have to undergo, neither our magnanimous monarch nor his faithful subjects will for a moment lose that confidence which is given by right (justice) and courage."

The Dispatch of Count Buol.

The following is the text of the Austrian Ultimatum, transmitted from Count BUOL-SCHAUENSTEIN to Count CAVOUR, under the date of "Vienna, the 19th":

"The Imperial Government, your Excellency is aware, hastened to accede to the proposition of the Cabinet of St. Petersburg, to assemble a Congress of the five Powers, in order to seek a way of removing the complications which have arisen in Italy. Convinced, however, of the impossibility of entering with any chance of success upon pacific deliberations, in presence of the clash of arms and warlike preparations carried on in a bordering country, we demanded the placing of the Sardinian army upon a peace footing, and the disbanding of the free corps or Italian volunteers, preparatory to the assembling of the Congress. The Government of Her Britannic Majesty found this condition so just and so conformable to the exigencies of the situation, that it did not hesitate to adopt it, declaring itself ready to insist, conjointly with France, upon the immediate disarmament of Sardinia, and to offer it in return a collective guarantee against all attack on our part; and to this it was well understood Austria would have paid due honor.

The Cabinet of Turin appears only to have replied by a categorical refusal to the invitation to put its army upon a peace footing, and to accept the collective guarantee which was offered to it. This refusal causes us the deeper regret, because, if the Government of Sardinia had consented to testify the pacific sentiments which were demanded of it, we should have accepted it as a first symptom of its intention to concur on its part in the amelioration of the unfortunate relations which have existed between the two countries for some years past. In this case it would have been open to us to furnish, by the removal of the Imperial troops stationed in the Lombardo-Venetian kingdom, one proof more that they had not been assembled with any aggressive intent against Sardinia.

Our hopes having been hitherto disappointed, the Emperor, my august master, has deigned to order me to make a direct and last effort to induce the Government of his Sardinian Majesty to alter the resolution it appears to have taken.

Such, M. le Count, is the object of this letter. I have the honor to beg that your Excellency will give its contents the most serious consideration, and let me know if the Royal Government consents—yes or no—to put, without delay, its army upon a peace footing, and to disband the Italian volunteers.

The bearer of this, to whom you will be good enough, M. le Count, to hand your reply, has orders to hold himself at your disposal for three days. If, at the expiration of that period, he receives no answer, or one which is not completely satisfactory, the responsibility of the grave consequences which this refusal will entail will fall entirely upon the Government of his Sardinian Majesty. After having vainly exhausted all conciliatory means of procuring for his subjects a guarantee of peace upon which the Emperor has a right to insist, his Majesty will be obliged, to his great regret, to have recourse to force of arms to obtain it.

In the hope that the reply which I solicit from your Excellency will be conformable to our wishes, which tend to the maintenance of peace, I take this opportunity, &c.

How Received in Sardinia.

The Piedmontese Senate met on the 25th to receive a communication from the Government. Count DE CAVOUR, in presenting the bill for investing the King with supreme power during the war, spoke as follows:

SENATORS: I have the honor to present to you the bill already voted by the Chamber of Deputies for investing his Majesty with full powers during the war. I have exactly and faithfully explained in the other Chambers the facts which have preceded, and the reasons which have suggested this measure. I trust I have demonstrated that his Majesty's Government in the late negotiations exhibited all the spirit of conciliation consistent with its dignity. It is with satisfaction I learn that the great Powers and public opinion in Europe have been unanimous in passing a severe judgment on the refusal of Austria. To what I stated in the other Chamber I must add what has taken place since. On Saturday afternoon the Austrian envoy bearing Count BUOL'S dispatch, already announced, arrived. This dispatch invites Sardinia to disarm and to dissolve the Italian volunteers immediately; it demands a precise and categorical answer within three days, and makes our non-adhesion a *casus belli*. This fact, while it confirms the necessity of the proposed law, renders it also more urgent, and I am sure the Senate will consider it such in every respect. Gentlemen, to unite all the powers of government in a single hand at critical periods, temporarily to renounce the use of certain liberties, is not only the fruit of a sudden error, but also a measure of mature prudence. The nation most famous in history for political wisdom have set us the example. Hence I doubt not but that the resolution which the representatives of the people have not hesitated to adopt will be sanctioned by the Senate, conspicuous for so much wisdom and experience. If on the one hand the difficulty of the times requires this act of confidence, which leaves the constitutional institutions untouched, on the other hand there never was a prince who deserved that confidence in a higher degree than VICTOR EMANUEL.

It is already known by telegraph that the bill was unanimously voted by the Senate.

A dispatch from Turin of the 27th says: "A royal proclamation by the King of Sardinia to the army has been published to-day at 5 o'clock. The following is a summary: The King regards the demand to disarm as an outrage to himself and the nation, and has therefore repelled the demand with disdain. The King calls to mind Italy's cry of anguish, and says: 'I will be your captain. I have proved your valor on the field of battle by the side of my illustrious father. This time you will have for your comrades the gallant French soldiers, your companions on the Tchernaya whom the Emperor has sent to support and defend our just and civilizing cause. Forward to victory! Let our banners announce to you that our object, like our war cry, is Independence of Italy!'"

The French Counter-Manifesto.

The following is the statement made on the 26th by Count WALEWSKI, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, to the Corps Legislatif. The statement was drawn up by order of the Emperor:

"The state of Italy, aggravated by the administrative measures adopted in the Lombardo-Venetian kingdom, had determined the Austrian Government to make, since last December, armaments which soon assumed a character sufficiently threatening to arouse the most serious alarm in Piedmont.

The Government of the Emperor did not see those difficulties arise without showing itself anxiously occupied as regards the consequences they might have for the peace of Europe. Not being in the case of intervening directly to propose itself the means to prevent them, it nevertheless eagerly welcomed the overtures which have been made to it. Full of confidence in the sentiments of the Government of Her Britannic Majesty, as well as in the intelligence of her Ambassador at Paris, the Government of the Emperor sincerely applauded the mission of Lord COWLEY to Vienna as a first attempt of a nature to prepare a *rapprochement*, and it was with no less real satisfaction that it learnt that the ideas exchanged between the Ambassador of England and the Austrian Government were of a nature to provide elements for negotiations.

The proposition to hold a Congress, presented at the same moment by Russia, responded most happily to that situation, by calling the five Powers to participate equally in the discussion of a question of European interest; the Government of the Emperor did not hesitate to make known that it adhered to that proposition.

In adhering to it likewise, the English Government deemed it advisable to precise the bases of the eventual deliberations of the Congress. Those bases are:

1. To determine the means by which peace may be maintained between Austria and Sardinia.

2. To establish how the evacuation of the Roman States by the French and Austrian troops could be best effected.

3. To examine whether it is suitable to introduce reforms into the internal administration of those States and of the other States of Italy, whose administration should offer defects that should tend evidently to create a permanent and dangerous state of trouble and discontent, and what such reforms should be.

To substitute for the treaties between Austria and the Duchies a confederation of the States of Italy between themselves, for their mutual protection, internal as well as external.

The Government of the Emperor displayed as much eagerness in acquiescing without reserve in those bases of negotiation as it had shown in accepting the proposition of a Congress.

The Austrian Government had, on its side, given its assent to the meeting of a Congress, accompanying it with some observations, but without making formal and absolute conditions, and everything seemed to lead to the hope that the negotiations might shortly be opened.

The Cabinet of Vienna had spoken of the previous disarmament of Sardinia as of a measure indispensable to assure calm in the deliberation, and it made it, later, an absolute condition of its participation in the Congress. This demand having given rise to unanimous objections, the Cabinet of Vienna substituted in its stead the proposition of a general and immediate disarmament by adding it as a fifth point to the bases of the negotiations.

Thus, gentlemen, while France had successively accepted, without hesitation, all the propositions which had been presented to her, Austria, after having appeared disposed to lend herself to the negotiations, raised unexpected difficulties.

The Government of the Emperor did not the less persevere in the sentiments of conciliation which it had taken as guide to its conduct. The English Cabinet, continuing to occupy itself with the most honest solicitude with the means of obviating the delays which the question of the disarmament brought to the meeting of the Congress, had thought that the 5th point brought forward by Austria might be satisfied if the principle of the general disarmament were immediately admitted, agreeing to regulate its execution at the opening itself of the deliberations of the plenipotentiaries.

The Government of his Majesty consented to accept that combination. There remained, however, to be determined if, in that stage of things, it was necessary that Sardinia herself should subscribe previously to the principle of the general disarmament. It did not appear that such a condition could be imposed upon the Sardinian Government if it was excluded from the deliberations of the Congress; but this very consideration offered elements of a new combination, which, perfectly conformable to the principles of justice, did not seem likely to give rise to objections. The Government of the Emperor declared to the English Government that it was disposed to induce the Cabinet of Turin to give itself its assent to the principle of a general disarmament, provided that all the Italian States should be invited to take part in the Congress.

You are already aware, gentlemen, that, modifying that suggestion in a manner to conciliate all susceptibilities, the Government of her Britannic Majesty presented a last proposition, based upon the principle of the general, simultaneous and immediate disarmament. The execution thereof was to be regulated by a commission, in which Piedmont should be represented. The Plenipotentiaries should meet as soon as that commission should itself have met, and the Italian States should be invited by the Congress to sit with the representatives of the five great Powers in the same manner as at the Congress of Laybach in 1821.

The Government of the Emperor wished to manifest again its conciliatory disposition by adhering to that proposition, which was also accepted without delay by the Courts of Prussia and Russia, and to which the Piedmontese Government also declared itself ready to conform.

Yet, at the very moment when the Government of the Emperor thought it might nourish the hope of a definitive *entente*, we learned that the Court of Austria refused to accept the proposition of Her Britannic Majesty, and addressed a direct summons to the Sardinian Government. While, on the one side, the Cabinet of Vienna persists in not consenting to the admission of the Italian States to the Congress, the meeting of which it thus renders impossible; on the other hand, it demands from Piedmont to place her army on a peace footing and to disband her volunteers—that is to say, to concede without delay, and to Austria alone, that which it had already granted to the Powers, under the sole reserve of coming to an understanding with them about it.

I need not bring into relief the character of this step, nor dwell longer upon it to demonstrate the sentiments of moderation which, on the contrary, have never ceased to animate the Government of the Emperor. If the reiterated efforts of the four Powers to maintain peace have met with obstacles, our conduct publicly attests that those obstacles did not come from France. Finally, gentlemen, if war is to be the result of the present complications, the Government of his Majesty will have the firm conviction of having done everything which its dignity allowed it to prevent that extremity, and it is not upon it that the responsibility can be made to rest. The protestations which the Government of Great Britain, of Russia, and of Prussia have addressed to the Court of Austria, attest that full justice is already rendered to us in that respect.

In presence of this state of things, if Sardinia is menaced, if, as everything leads it to be presumed, her territory is invaded, France cannot hesitate to respond to the appeal of a nation her ally, to which she is bound by common interests and traditional sympathies, regenerated by a recent confraternity in arms and by the union contracted between the two reigning Houses.

Thus, gentlemen, the Government of the Emperor, strong in the constant moderation and the spirit of conciliation which have never ceased to inspire it, calmly await the course of events, having the confidence that its conduct in the different phases (*péripéties*) which have recently succeeded each other, will meet with the unanimous approval of France and of Europe.

THE RUSSO-FRENCH TREATIES.

How Received in England.

From the London Times, April 27.

France and Russia have declared that alliance which has long been suspected, and which has always been a probability in every European embroilment. Though so often hinted at, and so conformable to the precedents of a century, the intelligence is most startling. We now understand the proposition of a Congress, which so opportunely interrupted Lord COWLEY'S mediation; at least, it is no longer indecorous to recognize the true motives of conduct so opposed to the interests of peace. This event, or this avowal, has changed in a moment the whole aspect of affairs. Austria, after all, had some justification for what otherwise seemed an unaccountable precipitancy. It is too clear that interests more potent than passion were the secret springs of her menace to Sardinia, and that not only Italy, but the East and the Rhine, are menaced in the contingencies of the threatened war. France is counting the cost as if for a great prize. The Emperor demands a loan of £20,000,000 and a contingent of 140,000 men for 1859. Lord CLARENDON hit the truth in describing the proposition of Russia as the invitation of one despotic Government to another despotic Government to compel a third despotic Government to give its subjects free institutions. Nothing of the sort was intended, and the proposal was a blind, the success of which does no credit either to our Diplomatists or our Ministers.

From the Times, April 28.

We believe we may state from authority not likely to prove incorrect that the provisions of the treaties just concluded between France and Russia—for we understand there are two—are of this import:

"By the first treaty Russia binds herself, in the event of France being at war with Austria, to assist France by the cooperation of her fleets in the Baltic and the Mediterranean, and moreover, to place an army of observation, of not less than 50,000, on the Austrian frontier. This is the first treaty, and it is obviously directed immediately against England. France can have nothing to fear from the navy of Austria. If she seeks to strengthen herself at sea, it must be against some first class naval Power, and what other is there than England. This treaty is an agreement between France and Russia to unite the fleets of the two empires in order to keep the Navy of England in check, while one or both of the contracting parties may be engaged in effecting some object hostile to the interest or the security of Great Britain. It is plain that the parties to this compact do not count upon the neutrality of England; and the existence of this precautionary treaty, is in itself, a proof that the enterprises which are thus to be protected, are such as it would be impossible for England to allow to pass unchallenged.

The Russian Army of Observation is no less significant than the unity of the Imperial navies. This corps will, of course, be employed to excite insurrection among the Hungarian and Sclave subjects of Austria, and it requires no great stretch of imagination to foresee how quickly the flames would rise, and how far they would spread. We cannot tell the character, nor measure the scope of the secret understanding which has prompted this offensive alliance, perhaps the great design may rest upon the Rhine on the one side, and may comprehend the Principalities, or even lean upon the Bosphorus on the other. It is hard to believe that so small a matter as an Italian war could have rendered necessary such gigantic precautions against the Navy of England, or such menacing demonstrations against the eastern provinces of Austria.

It may have been foreseen that the intentions of the two allied despots must provoke the resistance of all Germany, and render necessary the blockade of the ports upon the Baltic; and it may have been considered that, however peaceable may be the intentions of England, the contemplated impediments upon her Baltic commerce might render her absolute neutrality scarcely possible.

The second treaty seems to have been suggested by some knowledge or suspicion of the intended action of Austria, for it provides that, in case Austria should invade Sardinia, Russia shall war against her within fifteen days of her violation of the Piedmontese soil. No union can be closer than that which these treaties create. In the event of Austria invading Sardinia, the two fleets will sail together in the Baltic and in the Mediterranean, and the Army of Observation will occupy Hungary.

These preparations being made, and all things being ready, it was not to be expected that Austria would be allowed to retire from the position in which her precipitate summons to Piedmont has placed her. Nor, on the other hand, would Sardinia herself be permitted to abdicate her dangerous and unprofitable position as the advanced guard of the French army, and the first victim of the newly-developed enterprise. Recent circumstances would appear to argue that Austria was not thoroughly well-informed of the alliance about to be cemented, or that she had not learnt the extent or stringency of its provisions. She seems to have started like one who has trodden upon a coiled serpent as she put forth her first step towards Piedmont, and found these treaties in her path. She at once yielded to the ultimate proposal of England, and agreed to delay her declaration of war upon the conditions suggested by Lord MALMESBURY. But it was too late. The aggressive Powers saw their advantage; and, whatever veil of decent hesitation may be thrown over the proceeding, the Powers who have been tempted to declare themselves will unqu

THE ANNIVERSARIES.

Juvenile Reformatory Convention—Interesting Debates on the Methods of Treating and Preventing Juvenile Crime.

A dirtier day than Tuesday for a Convention to open was seldom seen. In the morning clouds of dust swept through the dirty streets, while one thick, black, normal cloud canopied the City. Instead of the August weather of the day preceding, it was back again in March. At 2 o'clock it began to rain, a regular storm—great drops at first, but these exhausted, a fine, steady fall set in and continued to the end. The wind was East, and plenty of it, which hunted out all the rheumatic joints, and ransacked all the decayed teeth in town. A horrible day for Sabbath Schools to turn out in Sunday array, or for Conventions to meet. Still, a little after 10 o'clock there were some sixty delegates gathered into the hall of the Historical Society's fire-proof building.

Mr. PHILIP RIPLEY, of Connecticut, occupied the Chair temporarily. A nominating Committee was sent out, which soon returned with a report, which was accepted, naming Mr. OLIVER S. STRONG, of this City, for President; the Rev. BRADFORD R. PIERCE for Secretary; and a strong list of Vice-Presidents.

Before the Business Committee was sent out, a query was raised—the call of the Convention seemed to invite only those persons engaged in the management of *Juvenile* Criminals and Reformatory Institutions, and in agencies for relieving juvenile destitution—was it the intention to exclude those concerned in similar institutions and agencies for adults?

Mr. MOSES KIMBALL, of Boston, opened the query. There was a large list of delegates from Massachusetts, many of whom would be shut out if the call were literally construed.

Mr. D. B. SCOTT and Mr. HARTLEY, both representing the Association for the Improvement of the Condition of the Poor, were anxious to know whether, if a resolution on the subject offered by Mr. R. S. HAVENS, should pass, they would not be deemed members by courtesy, and what were the privileges of that style of delegates. This matter occupied the Convention more than an hour, during which the proceedings had a very narrow escape of being dull. It was cut short by the report of the Committee, (who had been appointed, and had had a long session meanwhile,) inviting all who had appeared as delegates to sit with the Convention and share its deliberations. The old matter being tabled, the report was adopted, and work began.

The Business Committee had marked out for deliberation five distinct topics.

The first was as follows:

"The distinction which should be observed between Vagrancy and Destitution on the one hand, and Crime on the other. To include a comparison of:

1. The Extent.
2. The Causes.
3. The Means of Prevention, and,
4. The Remedies of each of these acknowledged Evils."

Mr. THOS. G. RUTHERFORD, Superintendent of the Pittsburgh House of Refuge, read a paper pertinent to the subject, putting his arguments well, but saying nothing especially new.

Mr. ORLANDO HASTINGS, of the Rochester House of Refuge—a brother, as his physical appearance testifies, to the distinguished teacher of music—followed. He held that vagrancy was a crime, destitution certainly was not. Houses of Refuge should be considered not penal but educational institutions. Juvenile delinquency was on the increase, and among the most prominent causes was this: "That *Parents too readily yielded to the belief that children must be wicked.*" Laxity in families—even in Christian families—seemed to say to the young: "Go your own way." There was too little restraint upon children at a tender age. Lord BROUGHAM well said, that at the age of four years the character of the individual was generally determined. The government of the family and of the reformatory institution should always be one of love; still the authority of the parent, or of the party that stands in the place of the parent, should be recognized and the child taught to respect it.

Mr. WILLIAM R. LINCOLN, (formerly of Maine, but now of the Baltimore House of Refuge,) insisted on the vitiating influences of street-begging. The Police should be ordered to arrest every vagrant found asking alms, and send him to some reformatory school. This would rapidly diminish the evil; it would not be oppressive, for those who need to beg need to be removed from that necessity and cared for by the State; while those who are sent out by parents amply able to maintain them, (as most are, would be at once withdrawn. Mr. RUTHERFORD's explanation of the fact that there are more children in houses of refuge who have only a mother living, than who have only a father, on the theory of the declension of womanly virtue, he dissented from.

Mr. JOHN W. KETCHAM (of the New York House of Refuge) likewise dissented. The true reason of the phenomenon was, that a mother left widowed with half a-dozen small children in this City struggles always to keep her family about her; she will not consent, until urged to the last extremity, that any child of hers shall go into the family of another, and learn to call a stranger "mother." The father of a large family in similar circumstances, admits more readily that he cannot keep his family together, and hence they are cared for. This unfortunate sympathy was the trouble. He called on those societies which furnish aid to struggling families to withhold it in such circumstances. Those who give bread and coal to widows during the winter, to enable them to stagger through with their heavy burden, are innocently, but effectually, aiding to deprive her half-starved children of good homes and better influences. They keep together families that cannot remain together in virtue.

The Rev. CHARLES F. BARNARD, of the Warren-street Chapel Association, most admired those institutions like the Children's Aid which do not take children and keep them on hand. There was an association in Kneeland-street, Boston, which for $4,000 or $5,000 takes care of thousands of orphans, which, in regular orphan asylums, would be less wisely cared for at a very much increased expense. He spoke with warm approval of the "Garden Schools" of Europe. When the parents of destitute children must leave them for the day, the little ones committed to the garden schools are not housed, but for the most part allowed to ramble and enjoy themselves in gardens provided for the purpose, and under the charge of experienced matrons. Our people must manage these matters for themselves, not our Governments. What can Government do? It can't keep the streets of such a City as this clean. When Boston sends delegates to this Convention to represent its governmental institutions they want to be off breathing a fresher air than that of this room—[alluding to the fact that most of the Boston delegates had already slid out—and they were seen no more in the Convention that day] He told the story of a little witch of a girl in a Boston Orphan Asylum, who, when she wouldn't be controlled and would go home to her poor Irish mother, the Asylum was very glad to get rid of her. While trying to turn a penny by some small trading concern, she was invited to sit up and watch with a sick person, and then determined that she would make watching with the sick the business of her life. With a motive before her, she was a new being, and when HARRIET RYAN started the Charity Hospital, she began one of the noblest philanthropies of the State. Individuals must undertake these works—as noble JOSEPH CURTIS did, in New-York, when he conceived the House of Refuge, and if he could have had his own way, would have made that first establishment of the sort a model establishment. These things flourish best when Government takes its hands off them. We must break up by personal effort this system of neglect,—while we can prevent it, children must not be allowed to beg, to "chip," to run on errands of vagrancy or crime.

Mr. CHARLES REMELIN, of Ohio, reviewed the whole question. Boys whose crimes are not found out were just as great criminals as they who were caught in them. They who had the disposition to steal, but were not subject to immediate temptation to steal, needed the same training as they who were discovered thieves. The Ohio laws permitted the parent, the guardian, the next friend, the Court, or a single magistrate to commit—and they worked well. It was a mistake to allege that juvenile crime was mostly caused by poverty. Barbarism that walked on three-ply carpets was quite as prolific of it. The most difficult subjects were children of the rich. The worst boy in the establishment under his charge was one who, on coming of age, will have $40,000 under his control. But step-parents were a great cause of juvenile depravity. It was impossible to draw distinctions between vagrancy and destitution on the one hand, and crime on the other. We must not over-estimate the difficulties in our way. There is more destitution and juvenile crime than people suppose who do not much consider the subject, but far less, he believed, than they supposed who saw much of it. We see the one bad boy in the street, but the dozen well-behaved boys in the house we do not see. Our Government—[Mr. R's tongue, as well as his intimacy with foreign methods of reform, betray the fact that our country has not the credit of his birth]—is not the best portion of us. Our best men are not our members of Congress, members of the Legislature, 'Squires nor Constables. And hence we should not intrust to our governments these very delicate duties. I would have, said he, about one-tenth of our juvenile delinquents intrusted to their keeping, for them to put up a splendid establishment for their own credit and for us to glorify, but I should not expect very much good from it. The rest I would turn over to "private reformatories"—but they not to be modeled after any particular and fixed fashion. If there is any shoe-maker, carpenter, blacksmith, or so forth, who has a large heart and the faculty to manage boys, let him take fifty or one hundred of them under his care, in an unpretending building, to learn his trade, to be kept out of mischief, trained to habits of industry, cleanliness, sobriety and virtue. Let the thing be done modestly and without any display. The more of them the better, but don't let them get too large. Begin with one, and increase them only as they are needed. The larger they are the worse they are. The nearer you get any reformatory school to the family the better—the more *directly* you can teach the better your success. Let the occupations be as manifold as possible, so if a boy or a girl has an inclination or a special turn for any particular one, it can be indulged. Only use the State to receive its appropriations and ease the burden to society. [Here the President reminded the gentleman that he was trenching upon a topic not yet before the house. "Let him go on, he is good," said Mr. BARNARD. And there was unanimous consent.] Coaxing is better than arresting. For a two and a half cents dinner in Cleveland they get children plenty in, whom the police would not be smart enough to catch. Offer them evening schools, a pleasant place to lodge, something to eat. Connect these objects with your public schools. Let it be everywhere known that an education—not merely the alphabet, reading, writing, grammar, arithmetic and the ologies, but an education, intellectual and moral—every child shall have, and a home; that the vagrants must be housed, the criminals imprisoned, and those who have a tendency to crime "put under restraint."

Mr. R. N. HAVENS, of New-York, defined the action of the Juvenile Asylum, showing that it was a very superior means of reform, that experts were its teachers, that its pupils were educated to a fitness to enter families—rather strongly intimating that the transportation of vagrants straight from the streets into the bosoms of Western families (after the manner of the "Children's Aid") was of dubious propriety."

It being now 3 P. M. a recess was taken till 7½ P. M.

EVENING SESSION.

Mr. MITCHERSON (of the New-Orleans Home for the Friendless) read a paper which argued especially the necessity of separating institutions for the prevention of juvenile crime from those which designed to reform criminals.

Mr. HASTINGS offered the following resolutions:

Resolved, That institutions for the prevention of juvenile crime and for the reform of juvenile offenders should be kept entirely distinct and under the control of distinct and separate Boards.

Resolved, That such destitution should not by any means be classed with crime, nor should vagrancy be regarded as criminal, except in cases where it is voluntary, and has become as a fixed habit of life.

Mr. JOHN A. BRYAN, thought experience not theories should guide in determining the character of our efforts. Not new Societies nor new methods were wanted. Last September, a number of our fellow-citizens, becoming deeply interested in the statements made in Dr. ADAMS' Church, by JOHN MCGREGOR, Esq., one of the Executive Committee of the "Ragged School Shoe-black Society," of London, respecting the noble work now done in that city in behalf of their destitute and vagrant children, were led to inquire whether anything more could be advantageously undertaken in behalf of the corresponding class in our own city than is now in operation. Calling into their councils members of the Juvenile Asylum Board, and also gentlemen connected with the Children's Aid Society, a Committee was appointed to consider and report upon the whole subject. But after mature deliberation they concluded that a more hearty cooperation with existing organizations was needed, not new ones. He then detailed the history and operations of the three leading reformatory systems in this City. The House of Refuge deals with incipient criminals, and must of necessity subject them to a course of regular and protracted professional training before restoring them to society. The Juvenile Asylum deals with a less vicious class; those who have not yet become, but who are in danger of speedily becoming, amid the corruptions of a great City like this, incipient criminals; and it adheres to the theory that more or less professional training, according to circumstances, is indispensable before the children ought to go forth into the community again; in other words, it does not consider the influence of the family alone sufficient to reform them. The Children's Aid Society purposes to deal more especially with those who are *measurably* well cared for, but who, from the misfortune or improvidence of their parents or guardians, are necessitated to seek and cannot find any respectable employment; in short, it purposes taking charge of those only who have been so trained at home that they can be provided for and placed out at once, without first subjecting them to any regular professional training in an institution, the family alone being deemed sufficient for their management and control. Now if these three would strictly confine themselves to their own sphere, there would be little need of more societies or new plans of action. But they have not exclusively confined themselves to their spheres. It has been the effort when one comes to the Asylum who needs a stricter restraint than it is in its plan to maintain, to have him sent back to the committing party to be recommitted to the Refuge. Some proper understanding as to the more careful disposition of children between these institutions is now the great necessity. When the Children's Aid Society transplants into the family of which it knows little a child of whose education before the age of four years it knows nothing, the experiment is a hazardous one to say the least. The theory that the new family will stretch out its arms and its affections and embrace the little "vagabond" is very poetic, but the facts do not well bear it out. A proper spirit of concession and coöperation, not of rivalry, which is the bane of all philanthropic enterprises, is the great local demand. Mr. BRYAN covered his sharp hits well, but it was plain that he suspects that rough street boys transplanted into Western families are quite as likely to become centres of mischief as to be cured of their mischief by their new associations; but that he did not say. At 9½ an adjournment was taken to this morning at 10 o'clock. Only one lady was in during the day, but when the great phalanx of philanthropic ladies of New-York learn the interesting and vital character of the discussions which occupy the Convention, they will doubtless be punctual to occupy the vacant seats in the Historical Society's large and comfortable hall.

SECOND DAY.

COMPARATIVE VALUE OF THE FAMILY AND CONGREGATED SYSTEMS.

At 10 A. M. on Wednesday the Convention reassembled. After prayer Mr. C. L. BRACE addressed the meeting on the first topic proposed by the Committee. He stated that the Committee did have in mind, in drawing up the subject, the fact that there was a narrow and vague but certain line between Poverty and Vagrancy in children and Crime—a line beyond which if a child proceed, he comes under the law, and is a subject for refuges and reformatory institutions, and within which he more distinctly belongs to the preventive societies. He wished, in regard to the latter and their operations, to lay down a few principles, which, from their very simplicity, had been overlooked, but which he believed necessary for the success of every preventive movement in the field of juvenile crime. 1st. *We must work in harmony with great natural laws,* if we hope to produce a permanent effect. 2d. We must labor with reference to the peculiar situation and advantages of this country. 3d. We must feel the improbability, the possibility of reformation of the lowest cases under humane and elevating influences. 4th. We are required to consider especially economy—how we can do the most at the smallest cost. With regard to these principles he felt that the nearer we can approach to the *family system,* the more we are in union with Divine laws. What is it which educates each one of us? What is it which elevates the depressed German boor or raises the second and third generation of Irish till they are equal to any here? It is not alone the school, or the church, or the Government—but it is the individual self respect cultivated in our families, the chance for success offered, the hope of benefit, and the boundless field opened to each individual. So far as you can get these to bear on any poor child, you approach the natural laws, and you do what no Asylum or large Institution can ever do in the mass. Then again, this country has the peculiar advantage of room enough, and a vast demand for labor, and an especially sympathetic spirit towards the City poor in the families of our country districts. In his experience the vices of City children were often exaggerated—they were not so bad as they seem. He believed that there is no class of offenders beyond influence; that even the lowest and most outcast can be reached by the light of Christianity. It was wonderful how a street boy changed when brought under those new, strange influences of kindness, hope, and a Christian home.

And if a Western family were willing to receive one of these poor lads not gone beyond the criminal line, and risk his depravity and try to redeem him, why, in God's name, should they not? Mr. BRACE then proceeded to show how the Children's Aid Society had attempted to labor on the principles above stated. They sent the children to families—they met the natural demand for labor—they made use of the especial advantage of this country in placing their children. Some, it is true, might have been sometimes carelessly selected, and have gone too far beyond the line he had mentioned—but the most were doing well. The especial advantage of this system was in the matter of *expense,* and he trusted in view of that, it would be adopted in many other cities. He was rejoiced to hear from gentlemen at points so distant as Boston and Ohio, that substantially the same principles were adopted in their movements there. The Children's Aid Society could send off from 700 to 800 children every year at an expense of from $12 to $15 per head, counting the whole expenses, while Institutions like the Juvenile Asylum or the Home of the Friendless, paid an average of from $80 to $100 per head for a far less number of children sent out or housed.

This alone was a most important consideration for the public. He regretted exceedingly one remark of Mr. BRYAN'S, of the Juvenile Asylum, that there was a jealousy between the different charitable institutions. He believed this was a mistake. So far as his own Board was concerned, or himself, he knew that there was not a single feeling but the most cordial spirit of coöperation. He committed children constantly himself to the Juvenile Asylum and House of Refuge. Possibly sometimes all these societies trenched on each others fields, but then it was simply a mistake. There were 10,000 vagrant children and nearly 40,000 children truant in the City of New-York, and with all the wealth, all the Christian spirit, all the ability they could command they only influenced some 4,000 or 5,000. Why should they quarrel with them? He believed each of these societies had enough to do.

Judge MANN followed, exposing the legal difference between the functions of the Children's Aid and Juvenile Asylum, and that there was ample room for both to work. Only about 4 per cent. of all the boys sent West (some 5,000 in number) had turned out badly.

Mr. HALLIDAY (of the Home for the Friendless) and Mr. BROWN, of Pennsylvania, also spoke to the question.

Mr. FAY, (of the Westborough Massachusetts State Reform School,) believed it true that many of these vagrants were not as bad as they seem. The family was the only proper place for them; but if proper, families cannot be found to place them in; the schools and houses to which they are sent, should as nearly as possible imitate the family. His experience was, that where a child was taken by a family from philanthropic motives, he did well; if received into a family for mercenary purposes, he did badly; and to find philanthropic families enough, was certainly a very difficult matter. There should be no punishment intended by the reformations established, and none inflicted, except what is incidental and of necessity.

Mr. HASTINGS, (of Rochester,) reminded gentlemen that children under sixteen, might be convicted of any crime known to our laws. The law calls them criminals. To our House of Refuge the law has consigned them, for murder, rape, burglary, arson. Are they sent us to pity them; to treat them as poor unfortunate creatures? We must open their eyes to the heniousness of their sin; convict them before we can expect in them the least tokens of repentance. We must treat such as criminals, not simply as vagrants.

A gentleman asked, if very many persons were not committed as vagrants who were actually criminals?

Mr. HASTINGS—"Certainly, children in the habit of crime, but not arrested for any particular offence."

A motion that the resolutions be tabled, and that the Convention proceed to consider the next topic, being put, the vote stood: ayes 25, noes 12.

The second topic was announced: "The Comparative Value of the Family and Congregated Systems in Reformatory Institutions." The subject may be considered in respect to—1. Economy. 2. Facilities of classification. 3. Moral influence. A review of the actual working of both systems, in various countries, should of course be made in this connection.

The Secretary, the Rev. B. K. PIERCE, (Superintendent of the Female Industrial School of Lancaster, Mass.,) read a paper of which the brief above was the skeleton. The family system requires more teachers, but needs less expensive buildings. Separate houses may be managed with more comfort, and then the child, on leaving one of them, suffers less rude change in the habits of his life. In herding together the most incorrigible, they are all likely to sink together. From large institutions the good elements are constantly sifted out, and new bad ones constantly added, so that, after a few years, the average depravity is frightful.

The Christian family is the divine model. Religion comes there in the form of a perpetually recurring illustration. In large institutions it becomes formal, irksome and unattractive. In large institutions children form in circles around some abler mind of their own number; in the family around its heads.

All that is purely artificial is abruptly removed when the boy leaves the Refuge; then the nearer to the family the Refuge approaches, the less violent and hazardous will be the shock of his entry upon the world. At the Lancaster School, now three years in operation, in Massachusetts, the experiment of restraining, without locks or walls, has been tried thoroughly; only two successful escapes have been made.

Mr. RUTHERFORD, in an ably-written paper, took the other side of the question. Europe, where the family system prevails, has not been more successful in her system than we. Her institutions are very unequally successful, and there are reasons why the family system would work better there than here. The American independence of character is unknown to the European vagrant. They essentially differ in their habits of obedience—the Yankee boy is far less patient of restraint than the other. Then the European houses have great advantages over ours in other respects. They receive their children, not from bad houses or from the streets, but from the prisons, and many of these are foundlings. With such the lack of a home has been the great want. Here the majority are spurning a decent home. The first are thankful for the comforts of a home for the destitute. The second need the restraints, which being irksome at their homes, they refused. Again, in the European, the average age of admission was less than here, the time of detention greater, and they received far less frequently, which gives them great advantages. In theirs, the number of officers is much larger in proportion to the inmates. Still, notwithstanding our great disadvantages, our congregate system has done well. It needs improvement indeed, but he thought the aggregate results of the two systems showed that some of our institutions were quite as successful as the best of Europe. Ours should not be allowed to become too large—there should not be over 150 inmates in any one of them. He was not opposed, by any means, to the family system,—on the other hand, without it ours could not do well. He would send those who are foundlings and destitute, but not particularly vicious, and those of such feeble health as do not bear well the confinement of the Refuge, to Farm Schools. The harder class needed the tighter bit of the House of Refuge.

The Rev. Mr. BERNARD, of Boston, thought that the papers just read were capital. He rejoiced that in the Lancaster School, we had another such noble institution as the Rauhe Haus at Hamburg. He pictured in rosy colors the happy homes at Lancaster, where are gathered as bad material as ever was collected in any House of Refuge. It was wise to keep the two systems going on together. Skim off the cream, the worthiest boys from the Refuges for farm-schools, while the class which needs sharper management and closer restraint, should be retained.

Mr. HASTINGS agreed that the family system was the proper one for a certain class of delinquents. To the Boards of the Reformatory Institution there should be given power to transfer to stricter and more truly penal establishments those who need a prison, and also to transfer to family schools those who are fit for their milder sway. In the Rochester House, we indulge the boys outside the walls when we can. We have over four hundred, and we do not find that too much. Whether that number is too little or too much, depends very much upon the capacity of the Superintendent to deal with children skillfully.

Rev. Mr. DYER, of Albany, had visited the Lancaster (Family) School, and the Westborough (Congregated) House—had admired the happy management and most excellent results of both. They had convinced him that both systems were needed—absolutely demanded to work together, and cover all the ground.

Mr. G. C. HOLLS (of the Xenoble Institution, Pennsylvania,) detailed the internal arrangement of the celebrated Rauhe Huas of Hamburg, in which he was two years engaged. It was literally a house among the flowers—a redemption house into which the worst characters came. Formerly its reach only embraced Hamburg, but since 1848 its doors, and walks, and fields were open to the truants, vagrants and juvenile criminals of all Germany. It received no aid from Government, but was entirely a work of private philanthropy. He knew of three hundred and fifty Protestant Reformatory institutions on the Continent, and not over a dozen of them all receive governmental aid. The commitments were both voluntary and involuntary. The whole are disposed in families of twelve or fourteen each—with a brother and his assistants over each family, who receive no compensation. In this country, how to get the teachers is the great question. It will only be met by educating Christian families to a higher standard of personal philanthropy. Could not there be connected with some of our existing Houses normal schools for teaching the older and better pupils how to teach and manage juvenile criminals and vagrants? To the Young Men's Christian Association he looked, too, for help.

Mr. HASTINGS said that, for females, family schools like that of Lancaster might with great advantage be established in the vicinity of many of our large cities. For boys he doubted if it was yet practicable with us. The next best thing was just such an agency as the Children's Aid Society performs, nor should the fact that some of its emigrants may turn out badly, discourage. That is to be expected. He thought the Juvenile Asylums erred in the time that they detained the vicious—it is too brief altogether. The reformatory process takes time. The mania for making money and for place was unusual here. It can only be prevented by education in the family,—by promoting a higher state of Christianity. Christians must be trained to feel that here is a great missionary opening.

Mr. APOLLOS R. WETMORE said that the Juvenile Asylum never fixed a time for detention. It took the ground that it was injurious to send vicious and truant children unprepared into families, and it detained them till they were fit to go—whether it took 30, 60, 90 days or 18 months.

Mr. REEMELIN, of Ohio, said the idea that either system must specially prevail was wrong. There must be refuges, farm-schools, and houses of brief detention. He detailed the arrangements and working of the Ohio State Reform Farm, situated near Lancaster, in Fairfield County, with which the speaker was connected. It had now the care of 100 boys, who were distributed into families. There are three buildings on the farm—which includes 170 acres—35 by 50 feet each. The houses have on the first floor a workshop and school room. The second story is for dormitories. The farm had been in operation only a year. Some 240 had passed through their hands since the start. The Legislature appropriated $100 a head, which is for all expenses.

The cost of the thing had proved greater in some respects than they anticipated. Their acting Commissioner received $1,000 a year. The Superintendent received $750. Each Elder Brother (head of a family) has $30 a month, and the Cadets $5 a month. As the Cadets come in the Elder Brothers will be dispensed with, and so some expense saved. When a boy has passed through all the grades and the "Eagle Class," if he chooses to stay and has the right capacity and tact for managing, he is made Cadet, but on no pay at first. To them are intrusted a new and younger class. This is well for the institution and well for the Cadet. For now, when he goes out a sub-officer, he has washed out all the stain of his early life, and is proud of his connection. As to the economy of farms, it was to be remembered that agriculture is not as well paid in money as mechanical trades. Farmers' work is not worth as much in money as the carpenter's, shoemaker's or blacksmith's. Hence a House of Refuge will get more money for the boys' work than the Farm will. But on the other hand there are the products of the farm coming in to reduce the money expenses. We can feed cheaper and better than the Refuges can. Our feeding costs 90 cents a week, all told; the average in Houses of Refuge is $1. We have always a plentiful supply of milk, to which we attribute in part the excellent health of all our inmates. I know, said he, a House-of-Refuge boy wherever I see him. He has a pale, sickly look, and the younger ones have sore eyes. At first, when they used to send us boys covered with rags, shoeles and with bad ophthalmias, I was afraid of them; but the disease of the eyes never spread. Our first house was built of logs, the second was a frame house, the third was of brick. We are some ways from the village, and had to get up our buildings at a great disadvantage. Our charter limited us to $2,000 for each building, and if we overrun our estimates we were to pay the balance out of our own pockets. We did rather miscalculate, and had to pay something like a dollar and a half ourselves. Our location is high—we can see forty miles around—and beautifully adapted to raising fruit, and we intend to put the whole farm into orchards and vineyards, but just as far as possible to live within ourselves, producing and manufacturing as fast as may be all we want to use. When the six buildings are all completed, by the 1st of April, they will have cost, with the farm, $81,000. We expect to have 240 boys then, and the farm needs all that number. We have no bars—no locks on the doors. The worst boy ever in the Ohio Penitentiary (as the keeper told me) we trusted with the team to go to the village after he had been six weeks with us, and he is a Cadet now.—Oh, yes; they do sometimes run away and we after them, especially if they have been brought there by a police officer. For generally police officers are bad men and they put all sorts of nonsense into their heads and tell them a great deal about running away. When a boy is committed to us I generally go after him myself, and very seldom one runs away who comes there under our own escort. Out of 200 that we had under our control some 14 ran away, but all were taken again. At first these escapes cost us a good deal, but we have the hang of them now and can manage them more economically. Out of 100 juvenile vagrants or criminals, about 10 I think need the restraints of a Refuge, the other 90 would do best on a farm. We ought to take none over 16 years old, though we have taken older ones who have done well. When a boy is arrested, the prosecuting Attorney writes us inquiring if we have room for him. If we have, and the boy is guilty, he is sentenced not for any particular offence, but "as a fit subject for the State Reform Farm"—this we are careful about for fear that some day our laws may be depriving all persons who have ever been convicted of the rights of citizens. For our private use we get of the committing parties the particulars of the case, but these are not "records." Parents, trustees, friends can "bind" to us. A complete system of merit and demerit marks is kept, and a strict account with every boy. His day's work's value is estimated for every boy, so, when he leaves, if anything is to his credit we pay him. If he owes anything, it is his debt of honor, to pay when he is able; but not a boy has yet left us in debt. The merits and demerits include work, study, manners, cleanliness. All above a certain mark for the week are entitled to eat at the table of honor—and the best boy for the week at that, to eat with the officers, who, in addition to the common fare, have some dessert; I hate to see your bare tables in Houses of Refuge. Every table has its cloth, and the quality of the food for all and the table furniture is alike. They sit twenty at a table, the Brother at one end, the Cadet at the other. For a certain number of demerits they have a table of dishonor, on which is a jug of water and bread alone. Certainly, we are at liberty to use corporal punishment, but we never have and never mean to. The "Family" that shows best has the flag of honor waving over it. Through the day no boy knows how his merits stand. At the close, the Brother reads off the standing of each and the punishment for the guilty is submitted, but not without appeal to the rest. The last hour of the day is given to moral training, and it is the object to teach one the habit of reviewing the day during that hour, and before retiring to enter in his diary its history. This diary each takes with him on leaving. As to the time of detention, if you call the standard of good influences in a family 100, and grant that a house of refuge has 75, and a certain family only 50, I would prefer to put a boy in the family rather than the house of refuge. When a boy has been through all the grades, we give him a "probatory certificate." If he chooses to stay he can. We may get him a home if we can; if not, he goes to shift for himself. We escort him about a mile on his way, shake hands all 'round, and say Good bye, telling him if he ever, while young or when old, gets into trouble, or can't make a living, to come back to his home, and we will welcome him. We had a boy last Winter, who went out in the Summer to Kentucky, come back; he couldn't get a place, and we did welcome him. Life is a great reformer in its experiences. We do not want to detain them a day after they are truly reformed, but we are our own judges of the time to detain them. As to study, I think we give them enough of it. In harvest time school is remitted; rainy days and bad weather we have school longer. They sleep twenty in a room—with a Brother in each room. Our object is to build up the whole character—to educate the mind, the body, the heart—most of all, to teach them to restrain themselves. Some come to us who don't know how to read, and some of them we never can teach; but with most our success has been gratifying in all respects.

It being now 3 o'clock, a recess was taken to 7½ P. M.

The Evening Session was spent in considering the true principles of legislation with reference to vagrant and criminal children, upon which topic Mr. J. K. MCKEEVER, of Philadelphia, and Mr. F. B. FAY, of Massachusetts, read valuable suggestive papers, and Messrs. MAHLON HEWITT, Dr. FORWARD, of New-Orleans, and Mr. HALLIDAY remarked.

The New-York Sunday-School Union Celebration.

The Sunday-School army of New-York City probably never paraded with fuller ranks or appeared to greater advantage than it did on Tuesday. To be sure, the day might have been brighter and less windy, but then as an offset to the signs of the coming rain, which fortunately did not begin to fall till after the schools were assembled at the various places where the Anniversary exercises were to take place, the air was cool. In warm weather such a crowding together at the different places of meeting as there was yesterday would have been unwholesome and disagreeable, to say the least of it. The Sunday-School scholars gathered at the different churches to which they are attached early in the day, all wearing badges of blue, white or red, on which was printed the number of the school that each belonged to, and the name of the Sunday-School Union. All wore their Sunday clothes and smiling faces, and all seemed to rejoice in the occasion which brought them together. Preceded by their banners and accompanied by their teachers the School proceeded in separate bodies to the Cooper Institute and the churches. The Committee of Arrangements had directed that the schools should be in their places at least fifteen minutes before the hour at which the exercises were to commence, and the order was strictly obeyed. At 12½ o'clock the exercises, which were everywhere of a similar character, commenced in the various places where the schools were assembled; perhaps all would have met together if there was a suitable place where between 60,000 and 70,000 children with their teachers and friends could comfortably gather; possibly, when the Central Park is finished, annual assemblages of Sunday-School children, the magnitude of which is not now dreamed of, will meet there, in the Spring time, in the open air. Singing by the children, reading the Scriptures and prayer, and addresses, constituted the order of exercises at each place. At the Cooper Institute there were as many people as the large hall would hold. Mr. B. B. ATTERBURY presided, and R. G. PARDEE, Esq., WM. E. DODGE, Esq, and Captain HART, of the Seventeenth Police Precinct, addressed the children, exhorting them to persevere in good works. At the Rev. Dr. BURCHARD's Church, in Thirteenth-street, the Rev. MATTHEW HALE SMITH spoke; at the Seventh Presbyterian Church, in Broome street, the Rev. HYATT SMITH, of Buffalo; at the Stanton-street Presbyterian Church, Captain HART; and at the Fourth avenue Presbyterian Church, the Rev. ASA D. SMITH. After the close of the afternoon's exercises, the children made the best of their way through the rain to their several places of rendezvous, at many of which collations were partaken of by them and their teachers.

In the evening the members of the Sunday-School Union celebrated its Forty-third Anniversary, at the Cooper Institute. The audience was much larger than could have been gathered together on such a night on any occasion less interesting. In the absence of the President, Chancellor FERRIS, of the New-York University, ALBERT WOODRUFF, Esq., the Vice-President, presided. The exercises were opened with prayer by the Rev. THEODORE L. CUYLER. A hymn was sung, and then J. N. MCELLIGOTT, Esq., read extracts from the annual report, from which it appears that there are 212 Schools attached to the Union, of which 24 have been established during the past year; the number of children attending them is 65,000. There are 47,000 in regular connection with the Churches, 25,500 who do not belong to church congregations, 1,200 colored children, 10,500 in the infant classes, and 3,400 in the Bible classes. There were 5,000 teachers. The libraries contain 86,000 volumes. Over 500 conversions have been made within the year, and the benevolent contributions amounted to $15,000.

The Report glanced at the difficulties which beset the path of the Union in the prosecution of its work. Among these, Infidelity and the apathy of those who should be active in performing their duties to the young, are deemed some of the greatest.

The Rev. ALFRED COOKMAN, of Philadelphia, next addressed the audience. He said there were in this City probably 50,000 children who were without the benefit of Sabbath-school instruction. It was terrible to think of it. We could hardly over-estimate the power of example. Great as was the power of the Pulpit and of the Press, which was so much spoken of, it could not be compared with the power of example.

"The Name of Jesus" was sung, Mr. LUCIUS HART leading, and then Ex-Governor POLLOCK, of Pennsylvania, was introduced. Amid the cares, and labors, and anxieties of professional life, he said, literature and leisure were like memories of the past, and he felt as if he should ask why he was here on this occasion. The Keystone State this night tendered to the Empire State the right hand in the cause of the Sabbath Schools. He came to speak not for himself, but honored as the representative of the American Sunday School-Union to the New-York Sunday-School Union, to congratulate it upon its success in the good cause in which it was engaged. He stated that during the past year the proceedings of the American Sabbath-School Union had been more prosperous than during any preceeding year. During the year ending in March, 1859, its missionaries had extended aid to more than 1,400 schools, containing more than 70,000 scholars, and more than 12,000 teachers. During the past ten years it had organized nearly 18,000 new schools, with 680,000 scholars, and 113,000 teachers.

Mr. GEORGE H. STEWART of Pennsylvania next spoke. He complimented his brethren from Pennsylvania who had preceded him, and gave a hopeful account of the Sabbath Schools of Philadelphia. After he had concluded, the benediction was pronounced, and the audience separated. The members of the Union, however, staid behind long enough to elect their officers for the ensuing year. The Rev. DR. ISAAC FERRIS, Chancellor of the New-York University was reëlected President; WM. FORREST, JOHN R. HURD, WM. WINTERTON, M. C. MORGAN, ALBERT WOODRUFF, and GEORGE S. CONOVER were chosen Vice Presidents; WM. LIBBY, Treasurer; JAMES N. MCELLIGOTT, Corresponding Secretary; and SAMUEL HOLMES, Recording Secretary.

Union Theological Seminary.

The examination of the classes in the Unin Theological Seminary, which has been going on fo a week past, was brought to a conclusion on Tuesday. The discussion in which one member of the Faculty has been recently engaged, has occasioned a special interest in the Seminary, which was manifest in an unusually large attendance upon the examination. Of course the points which have been in dispute were not allowed to pass unnoticed. A close inquiry failed, we are told, to show that the lax views of Inspiration, recently propounded by one of the Professors, had been adopted by any of his pupils. The Anniversary exercises of the Seminary took place last evening in the Mercer-street Church.

Addresses were made by members of the Graduating Class, which in general deserve high commendation.

Mr. THEO. J. HOLMES of Brooklyn delivered a fine address upon the subject of "Unhonored Heroism," the design of which was to show the true nobility and worth of those who in humble walks of life display a generous philanthropy and an heroic valor. The delivery of this address deserves special notice. Its style, graceful and animated, contrasted most favorably with the ridiculous violence of some of the preceding speakers.

Mr. ARTHUR T. MITCHELL, of this city, spoke upon the subject of "Usefulness." Starting with the idea that the Divine idea of greatness is serviceableness, he showed that, to attain it, there is a necessity for that humility which will lead a man to undertake obscure duties and to meet the homely wants of humanity. The speech contained many passages of striking rhetorical beauty. Mr. CHAS. A. STODDARD, of Boston, made an address under the title of "To Be, or Not to Be," in which he arrayed arguments from Nature and from Scripture against the doctrine of the annihilation or inanition of the soul after death.

The farewell address to the graduating class in behalf of the Faculty and Directors was delivered by Rev. Dr. ROBINSON. His subject was "The Importance of the Study of the Bible." He said that the Protestant maxim is that the Word of God is the only and the sufficient rule of faith and practice. This truth is only an inference from another, which is, that the Bible is our only source of religious knowledge. For proof of this we need only look at the heathen world. Their philosophers, with all their wealth of learning and strength of intellect, could not attain to a knowledge of the true nature and character of God, nor could they reach the apprehension of a state of rewards and punishments in a future life as contained in the Christian system. The speaker urged upon the young men whom he addressed the importance of studying the Scriptures in the original tongues. It was the Scriptures that they were to preach, not philosophy nor human reason. Opposition they would doubtless meet; but with the Word of God as their shield, none could harm them.

In concluding his brief address, Prof. ROBINSON, in the name of the Faculty and the Board of Directors, declared that the young men who composed the Graduating Class had satisfactorily concluded their course of study. He bade them go forth and preach the Gospel, remembering the promise of Christ, to be with them to the end of the world.

The class which graduates numbers thirty-four members.

Annual Meeting of the Mercantile Library Association.

The thirty-eighth annual meeting of the Mercantile Library Association was held on Tuesday evening, in the Lecture-room of Clinton Hall, Astor-place. The inclemency of the evening prevented a large attendance. E. BOUDINOT SEAVOSS, Esq., President of the Association, called the meeting to order, and invited ISAAC H. BAILEY, Esq., to the Chair, who presided over the deliberations of the evening. After the transaction of some preliminary business the Treasurer, C. E. K. SHERMAN, read his annual report, by which it appears that the receipts amounted to $10,780 52 and expenses $10,728 46 for the past year, leaving a balance on his hands of $81 06.

The Trustees of Clinton Hall transmitted their annual report, by which it appeared that the sum of $1,723 11 remains in the possession of the Treasurer. They have paid the original mortgage bearing interest at 7 per cent., and have obtained a new one for $67,000 at 6 per cent., which is the debt now resting upon the institution. The Trustees referred with much pleasure to the cordial relations existing between themselves and the Board of Directors of the Library Association, and expressed gratification to know that the Board have sustained themselves, notwithstanding the discouraging circumstances by which they have been surrounded.

President SEAVOSS then delivered the report of the Board of Directors, from which it appears that the number of members on the 1st of May, 1858, was 4,842. There have joined during the year, at $2, 776; at $5, 193; total additions, 969. There withdrew during the same period, at $2, 230; at $5, 108; total, 338. The accounts closed by constitution, at $2, 822; at $5, 117; total, 939.

The financial statement compiled from the Treasurer's figures shows the Association to be in a healthy condition. The library has been vastly improved by the addition of several hundred volumes of interest. The reading-room still sustains its former high standard of excellence, Generous donations of works of art have reached the Society from time to time through various channels, adding to the already high value of the collection. The lectures were a source of great pecuniary benefit to the Association, and the ensuing winter season will be characterized with some important additions in this respect. The report was listened to with marked attention, and at its conclusion the retiring president was loudly applauded. Some remarks were made in reference to the Directors' report by FRANCIS J. TUCKER, Esq., and the report adopted. The usual vote of thanks to the officers was then carried, and the meeting adjourned.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDAR—THURSDAY, MAY 12.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—Nos. 43, 57, 58, 59, 62, 66, 79, 82, 87, 99, 100.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM—Enumerated Nos. 77½, 82, 84, 36, 26, 51, 25, 85 to 88, 90, 91, 93, 16, 55, 81, 71, 94 to 98, 100, 70, 78, 69, 64, 101, 102.

CIRCUIT—*Part I.*—Nos. 1118, 739, 749, 601, 1325, 1513, 1867, 1869, 1873, 1647, 1267, 1759, 1875, 1881, 1883, 1885, 1887, 1889, 1893, 1895, 1897, 1899, 1903, 1905, 1909, 1913, 1917, 1919, 1921. *Part II.*—Nos. 974, 1256, 1772, 1774, 1778, 1766½, 1780, 1790, 1794, 1796, 1800, 1808, 1810, 1812, 1816, 1818, 1820, 1822, 1826, 1542, 1534, 1352, 1734, 1118, 1828, 1830, 1832, 1834, 1836, 1840.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—*Part I.*—Nos. 430, 129, 422, 5, 467, 536, 576, 584, 593, 428, 606, 610 to 617, 619, 620, 621, 624, 625, 626. *Part II.*—Nos. 233, 504, 413, 522, 523, 524, 529, 531, 534, 537, 578, 494, 539, 497.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—*Part I.*—Same as yesterday. *Part II.*—Nos. 236, 1025 to 1028, 1031, 1037, 1040, 1043, 1045, 1046, 1047, 640, 696, 871.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices Roosevelt, Ingraham and Pratt.

APPLICATION FOR A STAY IN THE STEPHENS CASE.

Mr. Ashmead to-day applied for a writ of error and stay of proceedings in the case of James Stephens, recently convicted of poisoning his wife.

The District-Attorney offered to consent to a writ of error without a stay.

Mr. Ashmead objected that the prisoner was sentenced to be hung on the 20th inst.; and that he could not procure a stay from another Justice if he accepted the writ without a stay, and the Justice granting the writ refused to grant a stay.

After some discussion between the Court and counsel, the question was directed to be argued before Justice Pratt.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Before Justice Slosson.

Joseph Hilton vs. The Mayor, &c., of the City of New-York.—This was an action to recover damages sustained by plaintiff, under the following circumstances: On the 5th of November, 1857, the plaintiff was driving through West Twenty-first street with a valuable pair of horses and carriage. It was about 4 o'clock in the morning. There was a hole in the street about four feet deep, unprotected by any light or barrier; and plaintiff, having no warning of it, drove his horses into it, by which they were much bruised and lamed.

The plaintiff recovered a verdict of $500.

E. R. L'Amoreux for plaintiff; the Corporation Counsel opposed.

H. Huntington Lee and George W. Smith vs. Francis W. Tappan and John McKillop.—The complaint in this action states that the plaintiffs are partners in business, and the defendants are also in business together as partners. The defendants having given bail for the plaintiff, Huntington Lee, in an action brought against him in the Supreme Court, the plaintiffs placed in the hands of defendants a post-dated check, the property of plaintiff, as an indemnity against any liability which might be established against the defendants as bail for Lee. The check was one drawn by Watson, Ritter & Co., on the 25th July, 1857, on the Union Bank, and was payable to the order of Lee, on the 25th of August. The check was for $1,315 16, and had been transferred to the plaintiffs by Lee. The plaintiffs, when they gave the check to defendants, requested them to collect it when it became due. On the maturity of the check, plaintiffs supposed it was paid to defendants; and on October 27 following defendants paid to plaintiff $500, as part of the proceeds of the check. On the 28th of August, 1857, the action in which defendants became bail for Lee was settled, and defendants were discharged without incurring any damage or costs. The complaint further alleged that at several times, after August 28, the defendants made payments to plaintiff on account of the proceeds of the check, which payments amounted to $1,160, but that they would pay no more; and that defendants gave up the check to be canceled, under some arrangement made with J. H. Watson, one of the firm of Watson, Ritter & Co., the terms of which arrangement were unknown to plaintiffs. The complaint charged that the defendants had converted the check, and demanded judgment for the amount remaining unpaid.

The defendants aver that at the time the check was given them by plaintiffs, it was on the express understanding that the defendants were to have full and entire control over it, with authority to sell it at the best price they could get for it; that in accordance with this understanding they disposed of the check for the sum of $1,150. They aver payments made, and say that by a mistake in computation they have overpaid the plaintiffs $10.

The case is still on.

Before Justice Pierrepont.

H. A. Costar et al. vs. The Pennsylvania and Lehigh Zinc Co.—Complaint dismissed.

Before Justice Slosson.

Jos. W. Meeks et al. vs. T. E. Frink et al.—Case settled. Papers with Special Term.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.

Before Judge Daly.

Anthony Delehant vs. The Second-avenue Railroad Company.—This is an action brought to recover $5,000 damages for a collision between one of defendants' cars and a cart belonging to plaintiff. On July 21, 1858, about 5 o'clock in the morning, the plaintiff was driving his horse and cart through Chatham-street. When near the corner of Chatham and Pearl streets, car No. 52 of defendants ran against the plaintiff's cart with such violence as to throw him from it, whereby his hip was fractured, and he was otherwise injured so seriously as to be several weeks confined to his bed. The plaintiff alleges that the accident was the result of the negligent and careless manner in which the defendants' car was driven; but the defendants deny this, and say the plaintiff only was in fault.

The case was submitted to the jury, with directions to bring in a sealed verdict.

John H. Trapp for the plaintiff; J. H. Platt and Chauncey Shaffer for defendants.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Before Justice Maynard.

Albert Beare vs. The Eighth-avenue Railroad Company.—The plaintiff in this case sued to recover $150 damages for injuries sustained through alleged negligence of defendants' agents. It appeared that on December 5, 1857, a servant of plaintiff was driving a mare and wagon belonging to plaintiff down the Eighth-avenue, about one block behind one of the cars of defendants. Near Twenty-third-street the driver of the car attempted to stop the car with the brake, but being inexperienced he applied the brake so violently that the car was too suddenly stopped, so much so as to break the harness and frighten the horses. The horses wheeled around and dashed back up the avenue. The plaintiff's servant did all in his power to get out of the way, but the car horses ran against the mare of plaintiff, knocking her down, and seriously injuring her.

Verdict for plaintiff for the amount claimed.

R. H. Huntley for the plaintiff; H. W. Robinson for the defendant.

Trade Mark Case.

We find in the Boston *Journal* the following report of the interesting trade-mark case, involving the right to use a name for an imitation article which is calculated to deceive the unwary:

COCOAINE.

Joseph Burnett and al., vs. Edward Phalon and al.—In the Superior Court of the City of New-York, before Judge Pierrepont, upon a bill praying for a permanent injunction in the above named cause, and upon a full hearing of the testimony therein, a decree in favor of Messrs. Burnett & Co. has been made, and a perpetual injunction ordered.

The following is an extract from the opinion of Judge Pierrepont:

In the case before us, the plaintiff, Burnett, contrived a name unknown to any language, and sold his mixture under that appropriated designation for two years, advertising during the entire time, and in nearly every important journal in the City, that he had adopted that word or name as his "trade mark."

The Cocoaine, as he called it, had a great sale, and after its reputation was established, through the energy, skill and money of the plaintiffs, the defendants then commenced the sale of their mixture, under the designation of Phalon & Sons' "Cocoine."

Was this contrivance "calculated to mislead the bulk of the unwary purchasers, and thus to benefit the defendants, to injure the plaintiffs, and to deceive the public?"

I have no doubt that an honest answer from the defendants would be affirmative.

If Burnett's Cocoaine had proved destructive to the human hair, Phalon's "Cocoine" would not have been introduced under that designation. It was the *success* of the former that introduced the latter; and when one intentionally (as in this case) so closely imitates the trade mark of another, the law presumes it to have been done for the purpose of inducing the public to believe that the article is that of him whose trade mark is imitated, and for the purpose of supplanting him in the good-will of his trade or business. (Taylor *vs.* Carpenter, 2 Sandford, ch. R. 603, affirmed in the Court of Errors.)

Every man has a right to the reward of his skill, his energy and his honest enterprise, and when he has appropriated as his trade-mark letters combined into a word before unknown, and has used that word, and long published it to the world as his adopted "Trade-mark," he has acquired rights in it which the Courts will protect.

The proof is clear that the plaintiffs had, for nearly two years, advertised their mixture in nearly every newspaper in this City, and had published in the same papers that they had adopted the word "Cocoaine" as their trade-mark. The defendant was himself a witness, and he did not suggest that these notices had not been brought home to his knowledge; *the conclusion is irresistible, that he was aware of their publication, and that he intentionally adopted "Cocoine" as a close imitation of "Cocoaine," and for the purpose of deriving profit from the simulated trade-mark.*

No one can appropriate a word in general use as his trade mark and restrain others from using that word. Burnett cannot acquire property in the word gin, wine, brandy or ale, or in any other word known to the language, and in common use, to designate things or the qualities of things.

But the word appropriated by the plaintiffs is not of that character, and it is no hardship to the defendant to be restrained from its use as a trade mark; he can adopt another designation for his mixture—there is no necessity whatever for this close imitation of the plaintiffs' mark; and the defendant can scarcely have any other motive than by this similitude to derive advantage from the plaintiffs' toil. To this he has no right.

There are some features of novelty in this case, but the general principles which govern it are well settled.

The plaintiffs are entitled to judgment and an injunction must issue.

Counsel for plaintiffs, John Sherwood, Whiting and Russell; counsel for defendants, Garvin and Dodge.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, May 11, 1859—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been 47 bbls. Ashes, 2,502 bbls. Flour, 859 bushels Wheat, 7,800 bushels Corn, 680 bushels Oats, 100 hhds. Corn Meal, 558 pkgs. Provisions, and 130 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Are in less request at $5 62½ for Pots, and $5 75 for Pearls, ⅌ 100 ℔s. Stock in the Inspection Warehouse, this morning, 1,155 bbls., including 951 bbls. Pots, and 204 bbls. Pearls.

CANDLES—Are in limited demand at previous figures.

COFFEE—Has been quiet to-day, sales having been confined to 200 mats Java, at 15c., and 200 bags Rio, at 11¼c.@12c. ⅌ ℔.

COPPER—The inquiry is restricted; prices are barely sustained.

COTTON—Has been very sparingly sought after, and prices continue quite irregular. Sales were reported of only a few hundred bales, including some Middling Uplands, as low as 11¾c. ⅌ ℔.

FIRE CRACKERS—Are in demand, at $2 20 for No. 1 Canton, 40 packs, ⅌ box.

FISH—The demand is limited, and prices are languid. Dry Cod, $3 62½@$4 ⅌ cwt. Large No. 1 Mass. Mackerel, $16 25@$16 50 ⅌ bbl. Pickled Herring, $2 75@$3 75 ⅌ bbl. Smoked Herring, 25c.@28c. for Scaled, and 15c.@17c. for No. 1 ⅌ box.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The excitement in the market for Flour, especially for State and Western brands, is much greater, to day, than on any other day for some time past. The war news from Europe is stimulating speculation, and an unusually brisk demand prevails, running mainly, to-day, on superfine State, and shipping brands of roundhoop extra Ohio. In these, the transactions have been very extensive, and really desirable lots have again advanced 15c.@20c. per bbl. At the close, much higher rates are claimed, and the eagerness to buy is very remarkable, encouraging holders to advance their prices very materially, and unsettling the market to such an extent, that it is not a little difficult to obtain anything like reliable quotations. In many instances sellers are getting full asking rates, without the least exertion on their part, and some of the principal holders are disposed to reserve their supplies, for the present. The inquiry for other kinds than those already referred to is very good, and prices are decidedly higher than they closed yesterday. The regular trade are buying freely, as they appear to dread a further material rise. The total sales of State and Western, since our last, reach 36,000 bbls.

Unsound Flour, ⅌ bbl	$4 00@$5 50
Poor to Superfine good State	5 50@ 6 35
Very good to very choice do.	6 40@ 6 90
Extra State	7 10@ 7 40
Superfine Western	5 80@ 6 70
Fancy Western	6 80@ 6 90
Extra Indiana and Michigan	7 00@ 8 25
Very Low to very choice Extra Ohio	7 30@ 8 60
Fancy Genesee	7 25@ 7 35
Extra Genesee	7 50@ 9 00
Low to very choice Extra Missouri	7 50@ 9 50

Southern Flour is not quite so active to-day, owing to the advanced prices claimed; yet the demand is brisk. Sales since our last 8,500 bbls., in lots, at $6 85@$7 30 for mixed and straight brands, and $7 40@$9 50 for low fancy to very choice extra brands, ⅌ bbl. Canadian continues inactive and nominal at $6 75@$7 75 for extra ⅌ bbl. Rye Flour is in good request at $4@$5, for fine to superfine, ⅌ bbl. Corn Meal is in fair demand at $4 10 for Jersey; $4 45@$4 50 for Brandywine, ⅌ bbl. and $20 for the latter in puncheons.

GRAIN—Wheat is in brisk demand, and with much reduced supplies available, prices are decidedly higher again to-day. Sales have been reported of 45,000 bushels, including fair to good White Western at $1 80@$1 85; good to strictly prime Red Western (Winter) at $1 70@$1 75; fair to good Mixed Western at $1 62@$1 65; fair ordinary to prime Milwaukee Club at $1 28@$1 40; fair to prime White Southern at $1 85@1 96; poor Red Southern at $1 55 ⅌ bushel. Corn is actively sought after at improved prices. sales have been reported of 26,000 bushels at 98c.@99c. for good to prime yellow Southern; 99c. for prime yellow Jersey; 96c. for ordinary yellow Northern, and (nominally) 95c.@96c. for mixed Western ⅌ bushel. Rye is scarce, and held at 98c.@$1 ⅌ bushel; demand moderate. Barley continues in request at uniform rates. Sales, to-day, 5,700 bush. State, part at 70c. ⅌ bushel. Oats are active and buoyant, including Canadian, at 61½c.@62½c.; Western at 60c.@62c.; State at 59c.@61c.; Jersey and Pennsylvania, at 55c.@59c.; Southern, at 50c.@56c., ⅌ bushel.

MOLASSES—Sales have been confined to small lots of New-Orleans at 39c.@40c.; Cuba Muscovado at 30c.; and 20 hhds. Clayed Cuba at 24c. ⅌ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork is more actively sought after, is decidedly dearer, and is quite unsettled toward the close; sales have been reported of 7,500 bbls., in lots, at $16 25@$17, (chiefly $17,) for new Mess, here; $17 for do., deliverable in August; $16 50 for prime Mess; $16@16 50 for thin Mess, and $13 30@$13 50 for Prime, ⅌ bbl. Cut Meats are in good demand, including Hams, at 8¾c.@9¼c., and Shoulders at 6¼c.@7c. ⅌ ℔. Bacon is selling in lots at from 8½c.@11c. ⅌ ℔. Lard is steadily improving. Sales 600 tcs. and bbls., at 11¼c.@11¾c. Beef continues quite active and is dearer. Sales, 1,500 barrels, in lots, at $10 50@$13 for repacked Western Mess; $13 50@$16 for fair to very choice extra do.; $7 75@$9 for Country Mess; $6 37@$7 25 for do. Prime, ⅌ bbl. Prime Mess Beef, $20@$24 ⅌ tc. Sales, 790 tcs. within the range. Beef Hams, $14@$17 ⅌ bbl. Butter is in demand at 8c.@11c. for old Ohio; 11c.@14c. for new do.; 11c.@18c. for poor to prime old State; and 19c.@23c. for new State, ⅌ ℔. Cheese is quiet at 7c.@11c. for new State, ⅌ ℔.

RICE—Sales have been reported to-day, of 270 tcs. in lots, at from $3 50@$4 75 ⅌ 100 ℔s.

SUGARS—Have been very quiet, to-day, sales having been confined to 125 hhds. Cuba at from 6¼c.@7½c.; and 20 boxes Havana at 8c. ⅌ ℔.

TALLOW—Is in lively request at 10¾c.@10⅞c. ⅌ ℔. Rough flat, 7c. ⅌ ℔.

TEAS—The public sale, to-day, was spirited and successful. The catalogue, comprising a good assortment of Greens, found ready buyers at firm prices.

WHISKY—Sales have been reported since our last of 1,200 bbls., at 28¾c.@29c., ⅌ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, the engagements included 500 pkgs. Lard at 10s.; 800 bbls. Pork, by packet and steamer, at 1s. 6d. and 2s. 6d., 350 tcs. Beef, by packet and steamer, at 2s. and 4s.; and some heavy goods, by steamer, at 25s. For London, 800 bbls. Spirits Turpentine, at 6s. For Glasgow, 400 bbls. Spirits Turpentine on private terms; 100 tons Oil-cake, at 16s. 6d.; and 10 tons Tallow, at 17s. 6d. The latest charters, according to the *Shipping List,* have been a ship, 1,300 tons, from St. Johns, N. B., to London, Deals, at 67s.; one, 1,000 tons, from Lepreaux to Liverpool, 63s. 9d., both chartered in Boston; a ship from Minatitlan to Boston, Wood, $11 ⅌ ton; one, 1,500 tons, yet to arrive here, from St. Stephen, N. B. to London, 65s.; one, 800 tons, from St. Johns, N. B. to Bristol, Eng., 62s. 6d.; bark *Truman,* 229 tons, to Cadiz and back, $2,100; a Dutch brig from Boston to Rotterdam, Logwood, 22s. 6d.; a brig, 96 tons, to north side Cuba and back, $1,600; a schr., 180 tons, to Bermuda, $750; ship *Mountain Wave,* from Philadelphia to Shanghae, Coal; a bark from St. Mary's to Rio Janeiro and back to New-York, on private terms.

In anticipation of the demise of the Hudson's Bay Company by the limitations of its charter, a Company has been chartered by the Canadian Parliament to do the carrying trade and assist in developing the resources of the central and western portions of the American territory belonging to the British Crown. Its name is the "Northwestern Transportation, Navigation and Railway Company."

The *Mattapan Register* is a new and spruce weekly, started at South Boston.

METHODIST MISSIONS IN ARIZONA.—The *Christian Advocate and Journal* publishes a letter from the Rev. D. TUTHILL, recently appointed Missionary to Arizona. Mr. TUTHILL writes from Tubac that his reception was by no means flattering, though respectful. An inquiry into the character of the population, however, readily explained any absence of enthusiasm. There are in the village of Tucson about 40 or 45 persons who may be considered in any sense American, or, in other words, who can speak or understand the English language. Of this number two or three only are owners of real estate, the remainder constitute a floating population. As to church or school building, the matter appears to be utterly out of the question for the present. The people, for the most part, are poor; they are scattered, and cannot be made to see the necessity for the thing. As an evidence of their poverty (says Mr. TUTHILL) I have not slept on any kind of bed but three nights out of 23 since I entered the limits of the territory at Mesilla. I have simply wrapped myself in my blanket, and laid myself upon the dirt floors of the houses, frequently with my carpet-bags only for a pillow.

The Detroit *Tribune* says the trade in that city for skunk-skins, as an article of export, has become a lucrative branch of traffic. The Indians bring them into the city in large numbers, and a regular business is made by many whites of trapping the animal.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BOSTON, April 1.

MY FRIENDS: THE PRINTERS PUBLISHERS, Bookbinders, Type Founders, who have for many years been kind and generous patrons in the purchase and use of my inventions and manufactures. I have now, with much regret, to perform the duty of taking a business leave of you.

Owing to a state of circumstances which I need not explain, I am induced to relinquish the place which I have heretofore occupied in the business of furnishing the Presses of my invention, and other apparatus peculiar to your several vocations, to Messrs. R. HOE & CO., a firm sufficiently well and favorably known, to afford assurance that they will fill my place with satisfaction to my friends and patrons, and with honor, as well as profit to themselves; and towards whom, therefore, I desire to bespeak an extension of that confidence and patronage with which you have so long favored your grateful friend,

ISAAC ADAMS.

NEW-YORK, May 1, 1859.

The Printers and Publishers of the United States are respectfully informed that the undersigned have purchased of Isaac Adams, Esq., his entire interest in the patents peculiar to the "Adams Printing Press," and other kindred machinery, together with his patterns and tools used for building the same; and that the business of making and repairing as prosecuted by him, will be carried on with renewed vigor and vigilance by them, on the old premises, situated in Foundry-street, South Boston, to which place orders may be addressed as heretofore.

The Adams machines have been largely used, and held in great favor. They will not be allowed to decline in our hands, either in style or staunchness. We may fairly appeal to our established reputation as pressmakers, as a sufficient guaranty of undiminished excellence in every particular; and if increased dispatch is possible, it will be imparted to the business.

We also embrace this opportunity to notify those who are manufacturing machines that contravene the patents in question, that measures will be promptly taken to protect our legal rights. All persons using such machines without license from us, are liable to suit as *particeps criminis*; and those who purchase such machines after this date, will have no cause of complaint if dealt with rigorously.

Among the many points covered by these patents, we beg leave to call attention to two which have been frequently infringed. The thirteenth claim of the patent of 1830 reads, "I also claim the mode herein described of laying the ink upon the types by *passing the rollers between the bed and the platen*." The sixteenth claim of the patent of 1836 reads, "I also claim the employment of the *fly*, or its equivalent, for receiving and piling the sheets."

Communications or orders may be addressed to the Boston Factory, or to our principal office in New-York.

R. HOE & CO.,
Printing Press, Machine and Saw Manufactory,
Nos. 29 and 31 Gold-st., New-York.

FISHING TACKLE,
ROD REELS,
LINES, FLOATS,
FLIES AND MINNOWS.
AT SPORTSMEN'S DEPOT,
B. J. HART & BRO.,
No. 297 Broadway.

OFFICE FOR PROCURING AMERICAN AND FOREIGN PATENTS.
J. P. PIRSSON, No. 5 Wall-st., New-York.
A pamphlet of information sent free.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF GOLD WATCHES, DIAMONDS, SILVER WATCHES, FINE GOLD JEWELRY, Sterling silver ware tea sets, cake baskets, and double-plated ware, very low and warranted.
SQUIRE & LANDER, No. 97 Fulton-st.

STEAMSHIPS FOR SALE.—THE UNDERSIGNED offer for sale the steamships FLORIDA, ALABAMA and AUGUSTA. They are about 1,300 tons each, built in this City by W. H. Webb, machinery at Novelty Works; are first-class ships. For particulars, apply at No. 13 Broadway, to SAMUEL L. MITCHELL & SON.

DON'T SCOLD YOUR SERVANTS FOR punching holes in the refrigerator; it cannot be avoided if you use the common ice pick or mallet, but buy one of Giffin's or Rowe's patent ice breakers; you will soon save double its cost in ice. For sale by all hardware dealers; manufactured by F. STEVENS, No. 238 Pearl-st., up stairs.

MUSICAL.

WONDERFUL IMPROVEMENT IN GRAND PIANOS.
STEINWAY & SONS invite artists and the public in general to call and examine their newly-invented OVERSTRUNG GRAND PIANO, which, for power and quality of tone, is pronounced superior to any other grand piano by all who have examined it, among whom are the best musical judges of the country, such as R. GOLDBECK, TH. HAGEN, (Ed. of the *Musical Review*,) U. C. HILL, W. A. KING, W. MASON, R. C. TIMM, H. A. WOLLENHAUPT, A. H. WOOD, O. SAAR, and many others.
STEINWAY & SONS,
Manufacturers, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker st., New-York.

CHICKERING & SONS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS,
Warerooms, No. 694 Broadway.
C. & SONS have been awarded 35 prize medals for the superiority of their manufacture for the past 35 years.
ALSO FOR SALE,
MASON & HAMLIN'S SUPERIOR
MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS.
For parlors, churches, vestries and lodges.
At wholesale and retail.
PIANOS TO RENT.

MASON & HAMLIN'S
MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS,
OF ALL KINDS.
Ranging in price from $60 to $400, equally adapted for the church, vestry, school-room, lodge-room, or parlor.
Messrs. CHICKERING & SONS are the sole Agents for these superior instruments for the State of New-York.
Warerooms, No. 694 Broadway, New-York.
Dealers supplied at regular factory prices.
Descriptive catalogues sent on application.

THE BRIGGS' PATENT PIANO-FORTE,
OR THE VIOLIN PIANO.
It is built upon an iron frame, or bed plate, entirely separate from the case, thus relieving the sound-boards and every other part of the instrument from the strain.
It will remain in tune for many months, and when the strings are settled even for years.
It has convex sounding-boards above and below, like the Violin, which are connected together in the same manner, thus making the entire instrument a vibratory shell.
It has greater depth and fullness of tone, and its sostenuto, or power of sustaining the tone, has never been equaled, except by instruments of the violin class.
It improves with age and use, becoming more vibratory, and the tone purer and more sonorous.
It is the best piano-forte existing, and is recommended by Gottschalk, Thalberg, and many other celebrated artists and professors. Sole agents,
WM. HALL & SON, No. 543 Broadway.
Between Spring and Prince sts.

LADD'S SUPERB SQUARE PIANOS CAN be BOUGHT or RENTED at JUDSON & MUNGER'S, No. 722 Broadway.

ÆOLIAN, GRAND, BOUDOIR AND SQUARE Pianos, Harmoniums and Melodeons, new and second-hand, by Gilbert, Chickering, Prince & Co., and Mason & Hamlin, in plain and carved cases, cheap for cash; sold on installments, or for rent, with rent applied if purchased. Rosewood melodeons for $35; rosewood pianos for $100; piano stools, $2 50. American and foreign music, and music books, in every variety, forming the largest stock in the City, at wholesale or retail.
S. T. GORDON, Music Publisher, No. 706 Broadway.

A LARGE STOCK OF ELEGANT NEW piano-fortes for sale at WALKER'S warerooms, Clinton Hall, Astor-place and 8th-st. Also, second hand pianos of every description for sale or for hire, at very low prices. N. B.—If required, arrangements can be made by which the hire will be allowed in case of purchase.

A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF PIANOS, of superior tone, and fully warranted, will be sold at great bargains. Second-hand pianos taken in exchange. By ALBERT WEBER, manufacturer, No. 155 West Broadway, near Canal-st. Purchasers will find this an excellent opportunity to get a good piano very low.

LIGHTE & BRADBURYS', NO. 421 Broome-st., near Broadway, have a splendid assortment of the celebrated piano-fortes, in all styles, constructed with the patent Arch Wrest Plank. Purchasers in want of a superior instrument will find it for their advantage to call.

GOLD MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS.—STEINWAY & SONS, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., near Broadway, New York, have always received the first premium where and whenever in competition with the best makers of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Every piano warranted for three years. Prices moderate.

THIRTEEN SECOND-HAND PIANOS—AT the following extremely low prices: $30, $40, $50, $60, $80, $90, $115, $125, $135, and $150. Three 7-octave Pianos at $175, $200 and $225, but little used. Twenty Pianos and Melodeons to rent, at low rates. HORACE WATERS, Agent, No. 333 Broadway.

HALLET, DAVIS & CO.'S GRAND, PARlor grand and square pianos. The best pianos made. Second hand pianos made by Chickering, Gilbert, Hallet, Davis & Co. Prices from $30 to $200. Melodeons very low. Pianos and melodeons to rent. T. S. BERRY, No. 458 Broadway, corner Grand-st., marble building.

RAVEN, BACON & CO., (SUCCESSORS TO BACON & RAVEN,) Piano forte Manufacturers; wareroom No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, where a full assortment of instruments may be found, exclusively of our own manufacture. Warranted in every respect.

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IMPORTANT
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EVERY DRY-GOODS MERCHANT
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DE FOREST, ARMSTRONG & CO.
Are now receiving their Spring Importations, and are exhibiting at their
SALESROOMS,
NOS. 80 AND 82 CHAMBERS-ST., N. Y.,
the most extensive, elegant, varied and complete stock of
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC GOODS
ever before offered for sale by them, and presenting attractions and advantages to the trade generally, and from all parts, such as are to be met with in very few places. Their extensive stores on Chambers-st., which they occupy entire, enable them to appropriate to each class of goods a separate department, and to have, in fact, so many distinct stocks in their Warerooms, each of which will be complete. Without specifying the articles embraced, they would name the departments, viz:
DRESS GOODS,
SILKS,
WHITE GOODS AND LINENS,
CLOTHS AND CASSIMERES,
FLANNELS,
SHAWLS AND MANTILLAS,
HOSIERY AND GLOVES,
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PARASOLS,
DOMESTICS AND PRINTS.
To their Domestic and Print Department they call particular attention, embracing all the leading makes and styles, which will be sold at the very lowest rates. They have the entire production of the
WARREN PRINTS,
A print which has done more good to the retailer through the country, last season, than perhaps any other low-price print. Their Merrimack, Cocheco, Sprague, Garner, Dunnell, and PACIFIC AMARANTH PRINTS, are of the very best selections.
CLINTON, GLASGOW, LANCASTER, and SCOTCH GINGHAMS, in every variety.
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embrace the following brands:

Wamsuttas,	Hill Manufacturing Company,	
Bate's Mills,	New-York Mills,	Merrimack,
Lonsdale,	Arkwright,	Pocasset,
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White Rock,	Hebron,	Cabott,
Metamora,	Lawrence,	Atlantic.

All the well-known makes of TICKS, STRIPES, and DENIMS, such as York, Hamilton, Pemberton, &c.
Soliciting trade on liberal terms, they invite notice to their House—street and number as above.

GORGEOUS
CARPETS, OIL-CLOTHS, &c., &c.,
IMPORTED FROM
THE MOST CELEBRATED FACTORIES,
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.
NOTE
THE EXTRAORDINARY REDUCED PRICES:
English Velvets, $1 12 to $1 50.
Real English Brussels, 75c. to $1 25.
Imperial 3-plys, 90c. to $1 12½.
Extra Super Ingrains, 75c.
Good Wool Ingrains, 37½c. to 50c.
Oil cloths, 31c. to 75c. per yard.
Crossley's Superb Medallion Carpets, Druggets, Mattings, Rugs, Mats, Window Shades, Table and Piano Covers, &c., &c., &c.
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PRINTS,
THE
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to which we beg to call the attention of the TRADE. The best designers and printers are engaged in producing these CALICOES and the great success which has attended the sale of our WARREN PRINTS, will be followed up by giving the WAMSUTTA PRINTS to the public.
The COLORS are WARRANTED FAST—the STYLES BEAUTIFUL, and the PRICE JUST RIGHT.
We shall sell these Prints by the PACKAGE or PIECE FOR CASH OR ON TIME.
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CARPETS, CARPETS, CARPETS.
T. H. & J. E. CONKLING,
No. 33 Cortlandt-st.
IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN CARPETS, &c.,
having been solicited to retail from their stock, are offering
AT RETAIL,
everything in the Carpet line,
TILL JULY 1.
This is the largest stock ever offered at Retail in New-York.
ENGLISH VELVETS;
REAL ENGLISH BRUSSELS AND TAPESTRIES,
IMPERIAL ENGLISH THREE PLYS.
Extra Superfine, Super and Fine Wool and Union INGRAINS.
(Some new and very rich designs.)
FLOOR OIL-CLOTHS,
WINDOW SHADES,
and everything in the Carpet line.
OIL-CLOTHS,
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MATTINGS, RUGS,
DRUGGETS, &c., &c.
All goods are Retailed at
WHOLESALE PRICES, FOR CASH,
Until July 1.
Buyers will find it to their advantage to look at this stock before buying elsewhere.
T. H. & J. E. CONKLING,
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CORNICES.
WINDOW SHADES,
CORNICES,
LACE AND MUSLIN CURTAINS,
For sale by
KELTY BROTHERS & LUM,
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W. EMBERSON OPENS HIS NEW STORE in the 6th-av., corner 22d-st., to-day.

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JAMES GRAY & CO.
Have now open a beautiful assortment of
DRESS GOODS, SILKS, GRENADINES, BAREGES,
ORGANDIES, DELAINES, FOULARDS,
BAREGE ANGLAIS,
ROBES of every description,
LACES AND EMBROIDERIES.
No. 729 Broadway, corner Waverly-place.

REAL LACES AND EMBROIDERIES.
JAMES GRAY & CO.
Have now open and are receiving by every steamer, a fine selection of
LACE POINTS, MANTILLAS AND FLOUNCINGS.
LACES of every description and all widths.
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HARRISON BARNET,
No. 126 William-st.,
between Fulton and John sts.,
Offers for sale, at reduced prices,
a large assortment of
GOLD AND PAINTED SHADES,
Cornices, Bands, Cords, Tassels, &c., &c.,
At wholesale and retail.

CARPETS! CARPETS! CARPETS:
COLUMBIAN HALL,
No. 281 Grand-st.

Tapestry Brussels Carpets	75c. to $1 10
Imperial 3-ply Carpets	95c. to 1 10
Superfine Ingrain Carpets	70c. to 90
Fine Ingrain Carpets	45c. to 55
Cotton and Wool, and Hemp Carpets	25c. to 45

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For Bonnets and Dress Trimmings of every variety style and quality. FRENCH FLOWERS.
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CHEAP GOODS TO-DAY AT NO. 357 6th-av., corner of 22d-st. W. EMBERSON will open his new store at No. 357 6th-av., with a new stock of Rich Laces, Embroideries, Ribbons, Bonnets, &c., which will be sold very cheap.

ANNIVERSARY WEEK.—STRANGERS AND citizens are requested to examine the stock of SEERSUCKER, PONGEES, CRAPES, CAMLETS, Satins, Pineapple Dress Goods, Pineapple Bonnets and Sun Bonnets, fine Grass Linen, and large variety of curious fancy goods from the East Indies, China and Japan, at FOUNTAIN'S INDIA STORE, NO. 653 BROADWAY.

A LARGE AND VARIED ASSORTMENT of novelties in Millinery and Straw Goods, Artificial Flowers, Coiffures, Laces, &c., selected and manufactured with special design to suit the desire of the ladies, combining richness, elegance and durability, at WM. SIMMONS' New Show Rooms, No. 637 Broadway.

S. CHAMBERS HAS OPENED A LARGE assortment of Ladies' and Children's Clothing, of the newest style and best make. Also, Ladies' and Children's under-linen, all of the best quality, and sold at reduced prices, by S. CHAMBERS, No. 503 Broadway, near St. Nicholas.

SKIRTS! SKIRTS!!—DEALERS, CALL AND examine our 17-spring skirts for $17 per dozen; 14-springs for $14; 12-springs for $11, and 9-springs for $8 per dozen, at C. L. HARDING'S woven skirt factory, No. 281 Spring-st., near Hudson.

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SHELDON & CO., No. 115 Nassau-st., New-York,
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THOLUCK'S COMMENTARY ON THE GOSPEL OF JOHN.
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Or, MEMOIRS OF THE REV. CHESTER N. RIGHTER, D. D.
By the Rev. S. IRENÆUS PRIME, D. D.
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TRUTH IS EVERYTHING.
By Mrs. THOMAS GELDART, author of "Daily Thoughts," &c.
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We would invite clergymen attending the Anniversaries to call and examine our large assortment of Theological, Biographical, Miscellaneous, and Sunday-School Books, which we offer on advantageous terms.

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HYMN AND TUNE BOOK.
Will be published, about June 1:
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A large and complete Hymn and Tune Book for Sunday Schools embracing the most popular and useful Sunday School Music, new and old.
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This work contains all the Hymns in the Sabbath Hymn-Book set to three hundred and fifty-three tunes, also the selections for chanting, set to appropriate music, and twenty-two short anthems. The publishers desire to call attention to the following points in this work:
1. The type, both of the music and letter press, is large and very plain, the paper white, and the printing and mechanical execution of the volume generally are very superior.
2. The plan adopted to ascertain what old tunes were wanted in such a book (as explained in the preface) insured the securing a complete collection of these. We believe that in this respect the volume is unrivaled.
3. The new tunes are of a popular character, abounding in melody, easily learned and remembered.
4. In general there are two tunes at each opening of the volume which are adapted to all the hymns on both pages, one of these is commonly an old well-known tune, and the other a new one, thus giving the choice to each congregation of singing a familiar tune or learning a new one.
5. The most useful old tunes are repeated several times, and are thus presented in connection with a considerable number of hymns.
6. The tunes are all practicable to congregations—such as the people can and will sing.
7. The adaptation of tunes to hymns in the endeavor to secure the best religious expression of the words, is a striking merit of the work.
The publishers earnestly invite attention to and careful examination of this volume, in the belief that it will afford most important aid to the successful introduction of congregational singing, and to the religious use of music in public, social and private worship.
From the eminent ability and great experience of its authors in the different departments of psalmody, large expectations were formed by the Christian public in respect to the present volume. The publishers have the satisfaction of believing that these expectations are fully realized. The first edition, though a large one, was exhausted in three weeks, and already they have received many testimonials to the value of the work from persons well qualified to judge.
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The present (June) number contains "Kenilworth," (illustrated) by Sir Walter Scott; "The Horoscope," a new story by Alexander Dumas; "Golden Hills," (illustrated,) and 30 articles besides, of the highest literary merit. This charming periodical is just the thing for the breakfast table and the tea-table, in car and steamboat, at the seaside or under the trees. Sold at all bookstores.
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THE SABBATH-SCHOOL BELL—A NEW collection of choice Hymns and Tunes, original and standard, carefully and simply arranged as Solos, Duets, Trios, Semi-Choruses and Choruses, and for Organ, Melodeon or Piano. This book contains nearly 200 Hymns and Tunes, and is one of the best collections for Sabbath Schools ever issued. Nearly twenty thousand copies have been sold in ninety days. Among the large number of new and popular tunes may be found "Kind Words can Never Die," "Shining Shore," "Beautiful Zion," &c. Price 12 cents, or $8 per hundred. Elegantly bound, 20 cents single; $15 per hundred. Just published by HORACE WATERS, No. 333 Broadway.

BEECHER AND CHAPIN'S SERMONS are published regularly on Tuesday after their delivery in the TELEGRAPH AND PREACHER. Price 5 cents, at the news dépôts; $2 per annum, or $2 50 delivered in New-York and Brooklyn. Office No. 428 Broadway, above Canal-st. Address
C. PARTRIDGE, Publisher.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

WANTED—A CONFIDENTIAL POSITION BY an elderly gentleman of good address and mercantile experience (owning dividends of several thousand dollars payable semi-annually). Would prefer to travel in the United States or British Provinces, and undertake to adjust and settle disputed or other accounts on commission, on such terms as may be agreed upon. Address X. X. Y., Post-Office, New-York.

$20,000.—WANTED, A PARTNER WITH this amount of capital, to invest in the manufacture of cotton goods. The object is to secure the services of a competent business man to attend to the interest of the company in this City. The best of references given and required. Address A. N. D., Box No. 131 *Times* Office.

TO CLOTHIERS.—A YOUNG GENTLEMAN, who has been employed in the office of a first class hotel in this City 4 years, is desirous of obtaining a position as salesman in a clothing establishment. As he has a large circle of Southern and Western friends, formed while in the hotel business, he can influence considerable trade. Excellent City reference. Address G. L. D., Box No. 191 *Times* Office.

TO DENTISTS.—A GOOD OPERATING AND mechanical dentist, well supplied with instruments, furniture, tools, &c., would like to form a copartnership with a member of his profession in good practice. Advertiser understands his profession thoroughly, particularly the mechanical part and is not afraid of work. Can give the best references. Address GEO. E. SHELLEY, No. 82 Broadway.

LAW PARTNER WANTED.—A LAWYER of experience and of many years' practice in this City, desires a partnership and to take a responsible position in some established firm, (or with a young lawyer) now in active practice in this City, under the expectation of deriving mutual benefit from each other's experience and attention to business. Address, for three days, LAWYER, Box No. 139 *Times* Office.

PARTNERSHIP—THE ADVERTISER, WHO HAS issued a prospectus for a weekly paper, devoted to very popular subjects, and who has already obtained a large number of subscribers, would like to form a partnership with a gentleman or lady, who would contribute two or three hundred dollars, and assist in the editorial department. This is a rare chance for a fortune. Address for one week, W. X., Box No. 109, *Times* Office.

$800.—WANTED—A PARTNER, WITH THIS amount, in an established grocery store, now doing a good paying business; locality unsurpassed in the City. To a party desiring to go into business, this is an opportunity seldom met with. For particulars, address or call at No. 599 Broadway, room No. 23.

$500—$1,000.—WOULD ADVANCE THIS amount, or more, to purchase the whole or part interest in some substantial and reliable business; satisfactory references given and required. Address M. E. S., Box No. 137 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A PARTNER IN A PAYING AND safe manufacturing business in Jersey City; capital from $3,000 to $5,000; profits large, and articles manufactured of positive necessity and daily use. Apply at JERVIS' INFORMATION EXCHANGE, No. 229 Broadway.

THE STOCK AND FIXTURES OF ZOPHER R. JARVIS' cordial store, No. 218 Bowery, for sale, and the store to let or lease. Inquire of HERMAN MAASS, corner of 1st av. and 2d-st., or of ZOPHER R. JARVIS, on the premises.

FOR SALE—A SHOP OF MACHINIST TOOLS, consisting of lathes, planers, upright drills, shafting, belts, vices, and everything necessary for machinist business. Apply at 175 and 177 1st-st., Williamsburg, L. I.

FOR SALE—THE STOCK AND FIXTURES OF A fancy dry goods store; also the stock and fixtures of a small jewelry store. Inquire at No. 114½ Bowery, near Grand-st.

FOR SALE.—A GOOD PAPER ROUTE, CHEAP, in Brooklyn. Terms cash. Apply at the *Times* Office, for James Gillen.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as chambermaid and seamstress; can cut and fit children's dresses, and do all kinds of family sewing; or as chambermaid and to do the fine washing and ironing and French fluting; no objection to the country, or to travel; has the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 112 West 19th-st., second floor, front room.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A NUMBER OF first-class servants, German, English, Irish and others, with first-class references, to be seen daily at the Broadway Institute, No. 414 Broadway, up stairs. This Institution, seven years established, is conducted by an English lady and gentleman, on strictly honorable principles, and affords peculiar facilities for supplying a class of servants unequalled in the City.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS LADY'S MAID AND seamstress, by a respectable young English woman; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses; also wait on a lady if required, and understands hair dressing; can give the highest City reference. Can be seen this day and to-morrow, if not engaged, at No. 77 West 19th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION, FOR A VERY REspectable colored woman, by a lady who can give her the highest recommendations for honesty, sobriety, neatness and good temper. She would like to get a place as nurse or wait on a lady, though she can fill almost any situation except cooking. Apply at No. 101 West 13th-st.

WANTED—A YOUNG WOMAN (SCOTCH OR American) to attend a bakery; a person of experience who will be strictly attentive to her duties and who is a good judge of money. To one who will suit a permanent situation is offered. References required. Apply at No. 330 Pearl-st., between 9 A. M. and 4 P. M.

WANTED—BY A MOST EXPERIENCED WOman, with excellent City reference, a situation as cook, and to assist with the washing and ironing; is an excellent baker and understands meats and poultry; wages $8; also a regular chambermaid, and does fine washing. Call at No. 216 East 23d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXPERIENCED woman, as first-class cook in a private family; she understands cooking in all its branches; jellies, pastry, and preserving; she has the best of City reference as to honesty and capability. Call at No. 344 6th-av., second floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A GIRL HAVING THE REFERence of her last employer, with whom she lived four years, a situation in a private family to do general housework. Disengaged owing to the family breaking up housekeeping, who are anxious to have a good girl have a good place. Can be seen at No. 141 West 36th st., between 7th and 8th avs., for two days if not engaged.

WANTED—BY TWO RESPECTABLE GIRLS, A situation; one as cook, washer and ironer; the other to do chamberwork and waitress; no objection to go a short distance in the country. The best City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 83 West 26th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation in a small family, as good plain cook and to assist with the washing, or to do general housework or chamberwork and washing—one who is a first-rate washer and ironer. Can be seen for two days, at No. 73 West 20th-st.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED AND RESpectable woman, a situation as cook or laundress in a private family; or will take charge of a house in the absence of a family. Can be seen at her present employers' for two days, No. 160 West 11th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as competent seamstress; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses, and do all kinds of family sewing in the best manner; has the best of City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 158 9th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO SISTERS, (Protestants,) one as first-class cook, and understands all kinds of family baking. The other as waitress or chambermaid. Best of City reference from their last place, where they lived 7 years. Call at Fancy-store, No. 305 6th av., for 2 days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, to engage with a family going to the country as nurse and seamstress; can take care of a baby from its birth; can produce the best of City references. Can be seen at No 79 27th-st, first floor, front room, between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as chambermaid and waiter; can do plain sewing; is willing to assist in the washing and ironing; good City reference from her last place. Call at No 195 Hicks st., between Atlantic and Pacific sts., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A VERY RESpectable young woman; is a first-class cook and a most excellent baker of bread and pastry; can make all kinds of soups, jelly, and desserts; is capable of taking proper charge of a kitchen; the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 129 7th-av., till engaged.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as chambermaid and waitress; can assist in the washing and ironing. Has three years' reference from her last place. Has no objections to the country. Call at No. 71 20th-st., near 6th-av. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as chambermaid and laundress, or as plain cook washer and ironer, in a small family. Can be seen at the residence of her present employer, by whom she will be well recommended, at No. 264 East Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT girl; is a good plain cook or laundress; understands her business perfectly; five years' reference from her last place. Apply at No. 238 6th-av., between 15th and 16th sts., 2d floor, front room, for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as cook; she thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; has no objection to assist in washing; the best of City reference given. Call at No. 62 West 21st st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as cook and to assist in the washing and ironing, or as laundress. Has the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 112 West 19th-st., second floor, front room. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young girl as laundress, or as chambermaid and fine washer and ironer; has the best of City reference from her last place; understands her business thoroughly. Call at No. 109 West 25th-st., second floor, back room.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as nurse, or as good seamstress, or to do chamberwork and sewing. Can be seen for two days at the dressmaker's, No. 155 West 41st-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman as cook in a private family; understands her business perfectly; has lived in French families. Has the best of City references. Can be seen at her present employer's. Call at No. 31 West 24th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman as seamstress or ladies' maid; understands all kinds of family sewing, and is a very good hair-dresser; has the best of City references; can be seen for two days at No. 71 West 15th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as good plain cook, washer and ironer; or as chambermaid and waiter; has the best of City reference; has lived six years with her last employers. Can be seen for 2 days at No. 226 Monroe-st., New-York.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation in a private family as cook; has no objection to assist in washing and ironing; can be highly recommended from her last place. Call at No. 360 2d-av., between 22d and 23d sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE BY A Protestant young woman, or would do chamber work and waiting in a small family; no objection to the country; good City reference given. Please call at No. 98 East 12th-st., basement.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE MARRIED woman, a situation as wet nurse, with a full breast—American by birth and descent, with marriage-lines and letters to present. Apply at No. 93 10th-av., between 16th and 17th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A COMPETENT woman, as first-class cook. Understands her business in all its branches. Has the best of City reference. No objection to the country. Apply at No. 77 West 19th-st. Can be seen till suited.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT AND WELL REcommended young woman, a situation in City or country as cook, washer and ironer, or to do general housework; makes excellent bread; can manage milk and butter. Apply at No. 378 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN as waitress, or to do chamberwork and fine washing. Has lived 3 years in her last place. Has good City reference. Can be seen at No. 109 West 25th st., 3d floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as first class waitress or chambermaid. Is willing to go to the country. Can produce the best of City reference. Call at No. 85 East 22d-st, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN, as plain cook, washer and ironer, in a private family. Has good City reference. Can be seen at No. 109 West 15th-st., 3d floor, back room.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as chambermaid and laundress; has good City reference. Call at her present employer's, No. 55 Johnson-st., Brooklyn, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young girl, as chambermaid and waitress. Can give good reference from her last place. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 1 Fleet-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN to take care of children; has no objection to do chamberwork in a small family; can give good City references. Call at No. 108 8th-st., St. Mark's-place, Room 7.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl, a situation as seamstress; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses; understands sewing-machines. Call at No. 124 West 32d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK IN A PRIvate family; no objection to assist in washing and ironing; can come highly recommended from her last place. Apply at No. 360 2d-av., between 22d and 23d sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXPERIENCED woman as good cook and to assist in the washing and ironing of a small private family. Can be seen for two days at her present employer's, No. 166 West 14th st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOman, a situation as chambermaid, or assist with the washing and light waiting; has no objection to the work of a small family. Call at No. 230 East 23d-st.

CALIFORNIA.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTAble Protestant girl, a situation to travel with a family. Is fully capable of taking charge of children. The best of City reference can be given. Call, for two days, at No. 145 Varick-st.

GOOD FRENCH AND GERMAN AND EVERY kind of servants may continually be had at the rooms of the Employment Society, Nos. 13 and 14 Bible House, 8th-st., between 3d and 4th avs. French nurses and German nurses, cooks, etc., on hand. French and German spoken.

TO BUILDERS, &C.—A LARGE STOCK OF MARBLE MANTELS will be sold reasonably, and payment taken in mortgage on real estate, or approved notes. Inquire of GEORGE RYAN, No. 248 9th-av., between 26th and 27th sts.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE YOUNG MAN, A Protestant, a situation as coachman and groom, in a private family; is a good waiter, and would be found most agreeable in assisting to wait at dinner on large parties, if required; will be found respectful and competent for the above business, which reference to his last employer will satisfy to that effect; has no objection to go in the country for the Summer. Can be seen, for two days, from 9 till 4 o'clock, in W. M. H. JACKSON'S Grocery store, corner of West 21st-st. and 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MAN OF EXperience as coachman and groom; is of sober and temperate habits, and is willing to devote all his time to any gentleman or lady that may employ him; has the best of City references from the most respectable families in this City. His last employer has sold his horses. His reference can be seen at any hour in this City. Call at or address B. W. M., No. 811 Broadway, between 11th and 12th sts., in the store. Can be seen for one week.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED WAITER, (Protestant,) with excellent reference from his present employer, a situation in a gentleman's family; understands his business thoroughly; can be highly recommended for honesty, sobriety, capability; is a good marketman; makes ice cream and other fancy ices in a superior manner; will go to the country for the Summer months, if required. Address No. 177 5th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN IN A private family by a competent man; he perfectly understands his business in all its branches, to the care and management of horses, and is a steady, careful driver. Has five years' recommendation, and is of a most obliging disposition. Will get the best City reference from his last place. Address T. H., Box No. 219 *Times* Office, or Mr. Charles Coxhead, Saddler, No. 704 Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT young man as coachman and groom; has a thorough knowledge in the care and management of horses and to the breaking and training of young horses to the saddle; can produce the best of City and country reference as to character and capability; is capable of taking charge of a vegetable garden, if required; is willing and obliging. Address N. P., Box No. 192 *Times* Office.

WANTED—SITUATIONS TOGETHER, BY A REspectable Protestant man and wife, without encumbrance; the man as coachman and groom, and to assist in the garden and make himself generally useful; the woman as cook to wash and iron, or chambermaid and waitress; both have the best reference; prefer living in the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 124 4th-av., near 12th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND groom by a young man. He understands the management and the care both of young and old horses; is a careful driver; the country preferred; would take charge of a vegetable garden if required; has good City reference. Can be seen at, or address P. M., No. 125 4th-av., at Mr. Disney's harness-store.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A PROTESTANT man and his wife; the man is a competent gardener, a good hand over horses, drives well, and is willing to be generally useful; the wife is a good cook, washer and ironer; makes nice bread and pies; can manage milk and butter; will go any distance; they are well recommended. Apply at No. 378 6th av.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young man, as coachman, who is a most competent groom and steady driver; understands his business in all its various branches, and is not afraid of work; also understands the treatment of horses; has the best of City and country reference. Address L. D., Box No. 204 *Times* Office, which will be promptly attended to.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN, a situation as coachman; is a good groom and careful driver, and thoroughly understands the care and management of horses, carriages and harness; no objection to the country; has the best of City reference from his last employer. Call or address W. B., No. 51 Charles-st., rear house, for two days.

WANTED—BY A FEW PROTESTANT YOUNG men—three German, three Scotch, and one English—situations in city or country, as coachmen, grooms, porters, bar-tenders, gardeners, farmers, hall boys, &c., or any employment. Are young men of high respectability and steady habits, and with good references. Can be seen this day, at No 414 Broadway, up stairs.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN, A SITUATION as coachman, one who understands his business perfectly well; is a careful driver; has four years' reference from his last employer. Can be seen at No. 21 Washington-place or at the stable, any day this week until engaged, between University-place and 5th-av. A note addressed to the above number will be attended to by J. F.

WANTED.—THE ADVERTISER, HAVING A general business experience and a knowledge of book-keeping, desires a situation in a grocery, provision, fruit or butter and cheese establishment, or would go South or West in any lucrative business, liquors excepted. Address J. H., Box No. 193 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT married man to take charge of a horse; is a competent driver and fully acquainted with all parts of the City; would take a situation as light porter; well acquainted with the down-town trade. Also, a young man to attend bar; the best of City reference. Apply at No. 128 Christie-st., Room No. 6.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY A respectable Englishman, who understands his business and the care of horses; can give good City reference; requests the situation on account of his present employer being about to leave for Europe. Call at John B. Ryer's saddlery-store, No. 612 Broadway, corner of Houston-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND groom, by an Englishman—one who understands the care and management of horses, carriages and harness, and is willing to make himself useful in a gentleman's place, and can give the best of City reference from his last employer; no objections to the country. Address S. M., Box No. 194 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER BY A REspectable Protestant man, who perfectly understands his business in all its branches; has good reference from some of the most respectable families in the City; would take a footman's situation; no objection to the country or to travel. Can be seen for two days, by addressing C. W., No. 124 4th-av., near 12th st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT married man, without incumbrance, as coachman; is an excellent groom and careful driver; would make himself generally useful on a gentleman's place. Satisfactory reference given. Address, for three days, J. B., Box No. 197 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN A private family, by a respectable, sober and competent man, who has five years' good reference from last employer. Can be seen, until engaged, at the Janitor's, New York Society Library, No. 67 University-place, basement door. None but first-class families need apply.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, 22 YEARS OF age, who has had two years' experience in the retail grocery business, a situation, in a wholesale grocery preferred; can furnish the best City reference, for attention to business and for morality. Address A. C. CAMPBELL, No. 283 Schermerhorn st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY A respectable Protestant man, who perfectly understands his business, and can produce best of reference from his last employer; no objection to the country; has no incumbrance. Call or address J. F. T., No. 50 4th-av., for two days, at R. Campbell's, harness-maker.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN PROTESTANT young man a situation as coachman, gardener or farmer; is a steady driver, understands the care of horses, is a plain gardener, and a thorough farmer; is willing to make himself useful. Apply at 275 Bowery.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young man, as coachman in all its branches. The best of reference can be given. Can be seen for two days at Mr. Lowry's, No. 932 Broadway. No objection to City or country.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISHMAN, WHO HAS been valet and traveling servant, a similar situation, or any other employment by which he can earn a living. He writes a good hand; can give satisfaction. Address W. H. G., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GROOM AND coachman, by a Protestant young man; thoroughly understands his business; has good City reference; would make himself generally useful to his employer if required. Address, for three days, B. O., Box No. 203 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A BOY NINETEEN YEARS OLD, a situation as hall-boy or assistant waiter in a hotel, or as waiter on a steamer or assistant bartender; is capable of each; good City reference given. Address T. W. A., Box No. 172 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER BY A young man who understands his business, and who will furnish the best City references. Address a note to or call upon J. M., at Henry A. Kerr's grocery store, No. 746 Broadway, corner of Astor-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN OR groom, by a respectable young man who understands his business and care of horses. Can give good reference. Call at John Ryer's Saddlery-store, No. 612 Broadway, corner of Houston-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY A respectable Protestant man, who perfectly understands his business, and can give the best of City reference; no objection to the country. Please to call or address No. 79 Bleecker-st., in the harness store.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER, IN A private family, by a very sober, industrious man, who is willing to go in the country. Can give satisfactory references. Address, by note, No. 639 Broadway, Mr. Corwin's grocery. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER, BY A single man, who thoroughly understands vegetable growing and the management of green-house plants. Apply, after 12 o'clock, for E. K. at Mr. Bridgeman's seed store, No. 876 Broadway, for two days.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG MAN A situation as light porter in a store or as waiter in a small private family; can give the best of City reference from last employer. Address R. M., Box No. 195 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN A PRIvate family; has long City reference from his last place. Can be seen for three days at No. 64 University-place, near 13th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CLERK BY A young man fully competent. Address, for three days, JOSEPH, Box No. 206 *Times* Office.

TO DRUGGISTS.—A YOUNG MAN HAVING A full knowledge of the drug business, is desirous of obtaining a situation or an interest in a retail store in this City. Address STORE, Box No. 166 *Times* Office.

STATIONERY.

CARSON & HARD,
WHOLESALE
PAPER WAREHOUSE,
No. 44 Beekman-st., New-York.
Also, an entire new article of Ruled Paper in stock, such as BILL-HEADS, two to eight on a sheet.
Also, PATENT HEADED BILL CAP.
All kinds of Ruled Paper at 50 per cent. less than the usual cost of ruling—done by the PATENT STEAM-RULING MACHINE DIAMOND-POINTED PEN.

SOMETHING ENTIRELY NEW.—IVES' Patent Sleeve Buttons and Shirt Studs; also, Cuff and Collar Pins for Ladies, of fine Gold. They require no button-hole, do not unfasten, combine great beauty, simplicity and utility. For sale, wholesale and retail, at the Gold and Silver Watch-case Manufactory of JOHN B. GIFFIN, No. 57 Vesey-st., New York.

$4 FRENCH CALF DRESS BOOTS, AT JONES', No. 10 Ann-st.; also, now ready, the $2 50 and $3 50 Congress Shoes and Gaiters, at JONES', No. 10 Ann-st.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—SEVERAL LADIES FOR A PLEASant, healthy and lucrative employment. Apply to GEORGE M. NEWTON, No. 1 Spruce-st., Tribune Building.

WANTED—TWO PROTESTANT GIRLS, TO GO a short distance from the City—one as professed cook; the other as chambermaid and waitress. None need apply unless thoroughly competent to fill these situations. Call on Thursday, the 12th, between the hours of 10 and 3, at 127 West 16th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—CARPENTERS, AT CORNWALL, Orange County; three or four good hands, that understand the business; good wages will be given; wanted immediately for the season, by CHAS. K. MEAD, Builder.

WANTED—A GERMAN GIRL, TO COOK, WASH and iron, and make herself generally useful. Apply, with good reference, at No. 26 Lamartine-place, 29th-st., near 9th-av.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT GIRL, FROM SIXteen to eighteen years old, to take care of a baby three months old. Inquire at No. 110 Chambers-st., up stairs.

WANTED—AN ATTORNEY OR OTHER COMPEtent person, to attend to the practical duties of a law office. Address SELLON, Box No. 186 *Times* Office.

WANTED—IN A BOOKSTORE, A BOY 15 OR 16 years of age. Address L. E. X., Box No. 162 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SMART, ACTIVE BOY, AS WAITER in a dining-room. Apply this morning, at Tammany Hall.

GARDENER WANTED—A COMPETENT MAN, Scotchman preferred, married, on a gentleman's place; one without children preferred. Call at room No. 7 No. 42 Pine-st., between 10½ and 12¼ o'clock.

BOARDING.

BOARDING—A LARGE FRONT ROOM AND BEDroom, on second-floor, to let with board, to gentleman and wife or single gentlemen; house first-class, with all modern improvements; neighborhood very pleasant. Persons wishing the comforts of a home will find this a very desirable place, easy of access, by either car or stage. Apply at No. 211 West 31st-st., between 8th and 9th avs. Terms moderate.

BOARDING—A STRICTLY PRIVATE FAMILY, residing in a central location, near the 6th av., will let with board, the second-floor, consisting of three rooms, all connecting; also, one large room on floor above. Rooms have gas, hot and cold water, &c., are furnished, and will be let together or separately. Address A. W., Box No. 139 *Times* Office.

BOARDING.—GENTLEMEN DESIRING SUperior accommodations, a pleasant home, and table well supplied, have now an opportunity to obtain them with a family who have never taken boarders. Location, 22d-st., between 9th and 10th avs. Address Box No. 44 Bentley's, No. 945 Broadway.

BOARDING—A PRIVATE FAMILY WOULD like to make arrangements with four gentlemen for rooms, with full or partial board; the house is pleasant and every way desirable for those wishing a pleasant home; no objection to a gentleman and wife. Apply at No. 80 East 15th-st. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY, having more room than they require, would let two or more rooms, handsomely furnished, with full or partial board. Apply at No. 122 9th-st., between University-place and Broadway.

BOARDING.—A PARLOR AND BEDROOM MAY be obtained at Mrs. AUSTIN'S, No. 74 East 14th-st., near Union-square; also, a single room. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

BOARDING.—A PRIVATE FAMILY HAVING one or two more rooms than they wish to occupy, would let them to gentlemen with partial board. Apply at No. 74 McDougal-st.

BOARDING.—A HUSBAND AND WIFE, ALSO several gentlemen, may find good board and lodging with a respectable family, upon moderate terms, at No. 17 Bedford-st.; stages pass the door every five minutes.

BOARDING—AT NOS. 45, 47 AND 49 EAST Broadway, for families or single gentlemen. Also day boarders. E. BOUTON.

BOARD—NEAR FIFTH AVENUE.—TO BE let, two excellent rooms on 2nd floor; also one large room on 4th floor, with good board, bath, gas, &c.; location central and convenient; stages pass the door. To permanent boarders they would be let on very moderate terms; references exchanged; apply at No. 79 9th-st., near 5th-av.

BOARD.—WANTED, BY A GENTLEMAN AND his wife, and two ladies, two good bedrooms and full board, in a house where there are only a few boarders. Address J. C. V., Box No. 150 *Times* Office.

BOARD.—THREE ROOMS, SECOND FLOOR, TO let with board, at No. 12 Lamartine-place, 29th st., between 8th and 9th avs. Terms moderate. Inquire above.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A LARGE, HANDsome room, in one of the most delightful locations in Brooklyn, and suitable for a gentleman and wife or two single gentlemen. Possession can be had immediately. Also, one single room. House is large, airy, and convenient, containing all modern improvements. References required. Apply on the premises, No. 79 Sands-st.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A PRIVATE FAMily would like to dispose of two or three rooms on the second floor, with or without board, at No. 79 Joralemon-st., between Clinton and Henry sts., very near the Wall-st. and South ferries. References exchanged.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS—BEtween Fulton and Wall-st. ferries. Pleasant accommodations for gentlemen and their wives, or for single gentlemen, may be obtained at No. 38 Willow-st. References exchanged.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—WITHIN TEN MINutes' walk of Fulton and Wall-st. Ferries. Rooms furnished and unfurnished. House first-class, and finely located. No. 49 Concord-st.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, OR TWO single gentlemen can be accommodated with a large second-story room; also a hall room for a single gentleman; gas and bath in house. 248 Hicks st., Brooklyn.

TWO OR THREE RESPECTABLE YOUNG men can be accommodated with full or partial board, (apartments furnished or unfurnished,) at reasonable prices, by applying at No. 114 9th-av., between 18th and 19th sts.

TO LET—TWO FURNISHED ROOMS AND TWO parlors, unfurnished, with chandeliers; partial board, if required; private family. Call at No. 40 Renwick-st., three doors from Spring. Rent low.

WANTED—BOARD FOR A LITTLE GIRL SIX years old, in a small private family, where she could have something like a mother's care. Address C. L. A., Box No. 179 *Times* Office.

SUMMER RESORTS.

SUMMER RETREAT—THE LAKE MOHEGAN HOUSE is now open, and having undergone extensive improvements, being enlarged and refurnished, the proprietor is now ready to enter into arrangements for the season with families and others who desire a pleasant location near the City during the heat and dust of Summer. The house is situated four miles east of Peekskill, forty miles from New York by the Hudson River Railroad, in two hours; six trains a day each way. Carriages from every train to the house.
Being at the head of the Lake, 1,100 feet above tide water, in full view of the Highlands of the Hudson, with fine drives and pleasant walks in every direction, it is one of the most desirable and accessible summer retreats that can be found so near New York.
Address A. W. PALMER, Peekskill Post-office.
Refers to Messrs. Tiffany & Co., Broadway; J. Winter, Banker, No. 44 Exchange-place; H. B. Cowles, No. 14 Beekman-st.

SUMMER BOARDING.—THE ASHLAND HALL Summer Boarding House, West Bloomfield, N. J., will be open for the reception of boarders on Monday, 16th of May. These fine premises are now in process of being fitted up, and furnished with all the appliances of a first-class Summer boarding-house. Its picturesque buildings, with their dry, elevated position, beautiful shady lawn in front, numerous fruit trees and the near proximity of the whole to the West Bloomfield Railroad Dépôt (within two minutes' walk,) render this one of the finest retreats anywhere to be found within 12 miles New-York City, with which it has communication by railroad six times daily. For board, &c., apply to WARREN MINGUS, Proprietor, on the premises.

BOARD FOR THE SUMMER, AT CORNWALL, N. Y.—Madame PRUTTKAY will take a limited number of boarders during the time of her school vacation; her place is at one mile's distance from Idlewild. References, T. B. Ritching, Esq., No. 164 Duane-st., New-York; Mrs. W. Davidsen, President-st., three doors from Henry-st., Brooklyn.

RICHFIELD SPRINGS.—THE SPRING HOtel at Richfield Springs, will be open for the reception of boarders on the 1st day of June; additional accommodations have been added to it. Two Sulphur Water Bathing Houses, one for ladies and the other for gentlemen, belong to the house. JOSHUA WHITNEY.

BOARDING AT A FARM HOUSE.—FAMIlies wishing the comforts of a farm mansion, can find desirable accommodations immediately, in the large house of the subscriber, near Glen Cove, L. I. All communications addressed to CHARLES UNDERHILL, Glen Cove, will have prompt attention.

COUNTRY BOARD—IN THE BEAUTIFUL VILlage of Bedford, Westchester County; this place is noted for health; churches and schools convenient; 42 miles by Harlem Railroad; 8 or 10 may be accommodated. Address JAMESON, for three days, No. 333 West 23d-st., will be promptly attended to. Also, a beautiful country seat for sale.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A FAMILY WANTED TO join a party to occupy a house for three months during the Summer, on the north side of Long Island, 1½ hours from the City; very desirable situation, on the water; first-class board and accommodations. For particulars, call on JAS. L. MORGAN, No. 47 Fulton-st.

BOARD AT ORANGE, N. J.—A PRIVATE family will receive several boarders (without servants); location central and convenient to cars and stages; four or five pleasant rooms to choose from. Address M. B., Orange Post-office.

COUNTRY BOARD—ON THE HUDSON RIVER, very near steamboat and railroad. Desirable accommodations for one or two small families, at moderate prices. Inquire at No. 163 Lexington-av., between 31st and 32d sts.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—FOR FIVE persons, in a private family in some pleasant locality within one hour's ride of New-York. Address particulars to Box No. 1,075 Post-office, New-York.

SUMMER BOARD.—TWO OR THREE GENTLEmen of respectability can find agreeable Summer board in a small private family, on Bergen Heights, 15 minutes' ride from Jersey City. Address Box No. 2,818 Post-office.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

$50,000 CASH CAPITAL.
IMPORTANT TO EVERYBODY.
THOMAS R. AGNEW sells
TEAS, WINES, BRANDIES, GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS
cheaper than any other man in New-York. Call and see for yourselves. Goods delivered free.
THOMAS R. AGNEW,
Importer of Wines and Brandies, Grocer
Flour and Tea Dealer, wholesale and retail,
No. 260 Greenwich-st. and No. 89 Murray-st.

WEST'S IMPROVED PUMP,
THE BEST IN THE WORLD.
Call and get the evidence.
REMOVED from No. 118 Maiden-lane to 203 BROADWAY
GAY & WEST.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, MAY 12, 1859.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) is published every morning:—Price Two Cents served at 12½ cents a week mailed for Dollars a year.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Semi-weekly)—Terms Dollars a year; two copies to one address, for Five Dollars.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Weekly)—Two Dollars a year; ten copies, to one address, for Twelve Dollars; twenty copies to one address for Twenty Dollars. *Any person sending us a Club of twenty or more will be entitled to an extra copy.*

Terms—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "New-York Times," New-York City.

Amusements this Evening.

METROPOLITAN THEATRE—London Assurance.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—A Midsummer Night's Dream.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—Ros Roy.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—Charles XII.—Morning Call—Box and Cox.

BOWERY THEATRE—Camille—Stage Struck—State Secrets.

NATIONAL THEATRE—The Hidden Hand—Crossing the Line.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM—Jessie Vere.

WOOD'S BUILDINGS—Select House Minstrelsy—The Genii of the Lake.

PALACE GARDEN—Grand Horticultural Festival.

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canada.....8½ P. M.
North and West Way Mail.....8½ A. M.
Western Mail via Erie Railroad..6½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.
South and Southwestern Mail.....7 A. M. and 6½ P. M.
East for Boston, by Railroad.....8½ A. M. and 3 P. M.
East for Boston, by Steamboat.....4 P. M.

The Overland Mail for California leaves St. Louis every Monday and Thursday, at 8 A. M. Letters designed for it should be marked "Overland, *via* St. Louis."

The Overland Mails from St. Joseph, (Mo.,) to Placerville, *via* Salt Lake City, leaves St. Joseph every Saturday, at 8 A. M. Letters should be marked "Overland *via* St. Joseph."

Ocean Mails.

The European Mails by the steamship *Bremen*, hence for Southampton, will close at the New-York Post-office on Saturday, May 14, at 10½ o'clock.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The arrival of the Liverpool steamships *Persia* and *Kangaroo* at this port, yesterday morning, supplies us with details of European news for the week ending on the morning of April 30. It will be remembered that the decisive and official statement of the fact that the Austrians had invaded Sardinia was forwarded from Paris to the *Adelaide*, which left Galway on the evening of that day, some hours after the departure of the *Persia*. In other respects, however, the intelligence now received is singularly interesting and important.

The report of the loss of the New-York packet ship *Pomona* on the coast of Ireland, brought by the *Adelaide*, are so contradictory and confused that it is difficult to make out the actual facts in reference to the matter. The telegram stated that it was the ship *Puma*, that she had 400 passengers on board, three of whom were saved, and that the event occurred on the 17th ult., off Wexford, on passage from New-York to Liverpool. But the *Pomona*, it seems, left Liverpool on the 27th for this port, and if she had been wrecked the same day there would have been abundant time for the news to have reached Liverpool previous to the departure of the *Persia*, though she brings no intelligence in reference to the affair. The *Pomona* was an Eastern built ship, about three years old, 1,200 tons burden, and owned by Howland & Frothingham, of this City.

The first official movement of the National Democratic Executive Committee since the adjournment of the Cincinnati Convention was made yesterday. An accidental meeting took place between Judge Smalley, of Vermont, and the Hon. Clement L. Vallandigham, of Ohio, the former the Chairman of the Committee and the latter Secretary, and after a brief consultation they agreed upon what would otherwise have been settled by correspondence. A meeting is to be called for about the 7th of December next, formal notice of which will be published in October, at which meeting the time for holding the National Convention at Charleston will be determined.

The Captain of the bark *George Stricker*, arrived at New-Orleans, reports having been fired into twice on the Brazilian coast by a British man-of-war, name unknown.

The Southern Convention assembled yesterday at Vicksburg, Miss., eight States being represented. Immediately after the organization Mr. Spratt, of South Carolina, offered resolutions in favor of reopening the Slave-trade, and made a speech in their support. Gen. Foote followed, in denunciation of the proposition, which he characterized as high treason. Nothing else of interest was done.

A dreadful fire occurred at Oshkosh, Wis., on Tuesday night, the loss by which is estimated at from $200,000 to $300,000. Seventy-five buildings were destroyed, including nearly all the business places on Main-street. Full particulars have not yet reached us.

The Hon. Daniel E. Sickles returned to New-York on Tuesday night, and is now at his father's house.

The Anti-Slavery agitation broke out afresh yesterday in the American Tract Society. Resolutions condemning the African Slave-trade were introduced. The first instructed the Publishing Committee to publish tracts on the subject, and the second assured them that such publications would meet the approval of the Society. Both resolutions were tabled by overwhelming majorities, and then a resolution was introduced by Dr. Spring stating that the conclusions come to had been reached from no doubts in reference to the sin of the Slave-trade.

The American Anti-Slavery Society resumed and concluded its Twenty-sixth Anniversary yesterday, at the City Assembly Rooms. The attendance was much smaller than on the preceding day. The speakers were Wm. Lloyd Garrison, Lucretia Mott, the Rev. Sam. J. May, the Rev. Mr. Noyes, the Rev. Sam. Longfellow, Andrew J. Post, Aaron M. Powell, C. C. Burleigh, and others. The addresses were less impulsive than those delivered on Tuesday.

The New-York Anti-Slavery Society held its Fifth Anniversary at the Assembly rooms last evening. Speeches were made by Theodore Tilton and Wendell Phillips, the latter devoting his remarks principally to the relative merits of the position he occupies in the Anti-Slavery cause, and that occupied by Rev. Dr. Cheever and H. W. Beecher.

The Baptist Convention for consolidating their Bible and Foreign Missionary Societies, continued its deliberations yesterday throughout the day and evening. A resolution was adopted referring the matter to the deliberation of the two Societies, and expressing the earnest wish of the Convention for their consolidation under one Board. A proposition to place the Foreign Mission operation upon an Anti-Slavery basis was voted down.

The American Temperance Union celebrated its Twenty-third Anniversary at the Cooper Institute, last evening. The annual report was read, a series of resolutions supporting temperance principles were adopted, and addresses were delivered by the Hon. Geo. N. Briggs, the Rev. Dr. T. A. Mills, the Rev. Mr. Clark, the Rev. H. D. Northrop, and Wm. E. Dodge, Esq.

The Thirty-third Anniversary of the American Home Missionary Society was held, last evening, in the Church of the Puritans. An abstract of the annual report shows that the Society was in good condition. The Rev. Edward S. Lacy, of San Francisco; Wm. Curtis Noyes, of New-York, and the Rev. Henry M. Dexter, of Boston, made addresses.

The Second Anniversary of the American Bethel Marine Society, was held last evening in the First Bethel Church, in Broome-street. Peter Bailer, Esq., presided. After the reading, and pending the adoption of the Annual Report, various addresses were made. The Society was said to be flourishing.

The first meeting of the Church Anti-Slavery Society, since its organization in March last, was held at the Church of Puritans, yesterday, at 10 A. M. Addresses were delivered by Dr. Jonas Hart, Rev. Mr. French, E. Gilbert, Esq., and Rev. Geo. B. Cheever, D. D.

The National Reformatory Convention met again yesterday, and discussed the comparative value of the different methods known as the "Family" and "Congregated" systems in reformatory institutions. The Convention reassembles to-day.

The Twenty-first Anniversary of the American Home Guardian Society was yesterday held in the chapel of the institution, No. 29 East Twenty-ninth street. A report of the proceedings will be found elsewhere.

Benjamin Simmons, a young man twenty years old, committed suicide on Tuesday night, at the La Farge House, by taking laudanum. He had just arrived from the South, where he had been employed as agent for his brother, an optician in this City. His health was very poor, and no other cause is assigned for the suicide. An inquest was held on the body yesterday, and a verdict was rendered in accordance with the above facts.

In consequence of the inclement weather the Palace Garden Festival was not resumed last night. To-morrow evening, provided the rain does not interfere to prevent it, the entertainments will take place in accordance with the previous announcement.

At the regular weekly meeting of the Commissioners of Emigration, yesterday, the Select Committee to whom was referred the subject of modifying the interior arrangements of the Emigrant Dépôt at Castle Garden, presented an agreement which the Board had entered into with the New-York & Erie and Central Railroad Companies. The compact gives the railroads permission to sell passage tickets within the Dépôt, for which they pay the sum of $12,000 a year. The Commissioners, however, still retain the general superintendency of the Garden. A minority report, from Mr. Jellinghaus of the same Committee, taking strong ground against granting the privilege to the Railroad Companies, was also presented. The Superintendent of the Garden was directed to notify the owners of passenger vessels that after the 15th inst. the expense of landing passengers and luggage at the Garden, must be borne by the owners of such vessels, as provided by the amended Statute of 1857. A resolution was adopted asking the Quarantine Commissioners to procure, as soon as possible, some place for yellow fever patients, who are likely soon to arrive. The arrivals of emigrants for the week ending May 11, have been 3,007; number of inmates in the institutions, 858; over-draft, $11,873 34.

A special meeting of the Board of Education was held last evening. A resolution appropriating $7,500 for the purchase of a school site in the Twelfth Ward was referred to the Finance Committee. A resolution was adopted, authorizing the School Officers of the Fourth Ward to hire the Friends' Meeting-house in Rose-street for the use of Ward School No. 26, and also to purchase four lots of ground for school purposes on Vandewater-street. $15,200 was appropriated for the erection of a school-house in Broome-street, near Clinton, and a resolution to rent the Methodist Church, between Broadway and Sixty-second-street for school-purposes, was adopted.

The transactions in Flour, yesterday, were very large, and prices advanced 10c.@30c. ₱ bbl. The demand was mainly from speculators. Wheat was also active and decidedly dearer. Corn likewise increased in value, with a reduced supply and a good inquiry. The movements in Provisions were quite extensive. Pork and Beef were higher. Lard was also firmer. Groceries were inactive. Common Resin and Spirits Turpentine were freely dealt in. Cotton was quite heavy, and only a small amount was sold, including some Middling Uplands at 11½c. ₱ lb. The movements in other branches of trade were restricted, in part, by the unfavorable weather. The total number of vessels of all classes in port was 522.

At the Live Stock markets, the receipts of Beeves for the week ending yesterday numbered 2,975, all the yards included. This is 700 less than the weekly average last year, and under the stimulus of a short supply, higher prices for salt Beef, and a combination among the brokers who had purchased most of the droves before arrival, on speculation, there was an advance of about ½c. ₱ lb., estimated dressed weight, over the rates current last week. Milch Cows are in rather short supply, and prices a trifle higher. Veals of good quality are abundant, with a fair demand however, and remunerative prices. Sheep and Lambs are rather scarce, and high prices are obtained.

The Position in Europe.

Although the *Persia* and the *Kangaroo* yesterday arrived at this port, bring us the most disastrous intelligence from the London Stock Exchange which has crossed the Atlantic for many a year, there is not one feature in all their news which, on a calm examination at this distance of time and space, appears to offer anything like a serious warrant for the fearful effects it had produced. We, of New-York, have by no means a monopoly of panics; and the wide-spread ruin scattered through hundreds of English households, by the mad and inconsiderate language of the London *Times*, may well be taken as one of the most striking among many conspicuous evidences which history must record of the fact that the "solid" communities of Great Britain rule themselves with no ampler or more steady wisdom than our own nervous and excitable people.

The "leading organ" of London opinion seems really to have been beside itself for some time past. In January last it took up the testimony of Lombard-street and the Bourse against the Emperor of the French. It denounced that sovereign to the distrust and hatred of the world: it pooh-poohed the possibility of bringing Austria to reason, and of rescuing Italy from her living death. As it had chosen to look upon the splendid results of Napoleon's naval policy in the light of a flagrant menace against the British shores, and did its utmost by insult and insinuation to provoke the onslaught it professed to fear, so it fell at once upon the words addressed by Napoleon III. to Baron Hubner as a "wanton disturbance of the world's tranquillity." Gradually, however, the march of events has justified the attitude of the Emperor of the French. One by one, the leading statesmen of Great Britain, of all parties, have been forced to acknowledge that France is simply pressing an issue that *must* be made. One by one the Continental States that were at first inflamed with wild and sudden fears of a new French attempt at universal dominion, have recognized the reasonableness and the immediate urgency of the stress put upon aggressive Austria. The popular excitement, which attributed at first to the Third Napoleon all the supposed designs of the First, has failed to force a single conspicuous Continental State into a position of hostility to France. In the time of Richelieu all Germany trembled with rage and terror at the pretensions put forth by the Cardinal for his master, as the heir of Charles the Bald, to all the dominions of Charlemagne; and it would really be quite as sensible to impute to the living Emperor of the French a determination to annex all Germany, in virtue of these pretensions, as to infer from his present Italian policy his intention of renewing the Rhenish Protectorate or the Kingdom of Rome. This Europe is evidently beginning to feel. This the London *Times*, however, was resolved that England, if possible, should never for a moment begin to suspect. And the *Times* accordingly seized upon the tidings that Russia had concluded a military Convention with France for the purpose of terrifying Great Britain with the hideous spectre of a vast Anti-British coalition. It announced positively that Russia had promised France to declare war against Austria within fifteen days after the Austrian troops should cross the Ticino; and that the fleets of Russia and France were to operate together in the Mediterranean and in the Baltic. Of course all this could bear but one meaning. England was to be attacked suddenly and by stealth; India was to be torn away from her; her fields, green with eight hundred years of peace, were to be deluged in the blood of her children; her proud and happy homes made desolate and ashamed. To the wail of the *Times*, the Stock Exchange forthwith responded; and for twenty-four hours the stately and imperial capital of one of the haughtiest and strongest nations in the world, was given over to utter financial panic. Had the published bases of this extraordinary scene proved to be well established, the spectacle would still have been sufficiently disgraceful. What are we to say of it in the face of the facts speedily disclosed that the rumored treaty "offensive and defensive" between France and Russia proved to be no such thing at all, but simply a convention guaranteeing France against the possible extravagance of the German Powers, and intended therefore to limit instead of extending the area of the war, by holding Central Europe in check, and leaving the Franco-Sardinian armies at liberty to deal with Austria undeterred by any fear of a sudden *vim a tergo*?

The shame of this senseless exhibition will be likely, we think, to strengthen the influence of the Anti-Austrian party in England; and so to confirm the disposition of all English statesmen who hold a hope for office, in favor of a strictly neutral attitude for Great Britain in the pending conflict. The public opinion of England will probably soon begin to echo the strong words of the London *Daily News*, that "Lord Malmesbury is as truly the author of the Russo-French combination as if his name were affixed to the Convention." By the vacillation of himself and his colleages during the early progress of the negotiations; by their evident and insulting distrust of France; and finally, by their foolish avowal before Parliament of their respect and regard for Austria, on the 18th of April, Lord Malmesbury and his chiefs literally forced the Emperor Napoleon into the alliance of the Czar Alexander. They may well be alarmed, and utter repentant Palinodes over the Frankenstein of their own imagining, now that it is too late for them to undo their work.

The acceptance by Austria, at the eleventh hour, of England's proffered "mediation" was, as we have already said, a mere device for securing English sympathy. To offer France the mediation of a Power whose Ministers had already expressed their sympathy with the Austrian view of the questions at issue, was simply absurd; and it is not surprising that the latest news should inform us of its practical rejection by the French Government. Napoleon III. had demanded for Sardinia, as is reported, an open apology for the insult put upon her by the Austrian *ultimatum*, and compensation for the expenses to which she has been driven by the Austrian attitude. Terms like these France and Sardinia have a right to exact; but Austria is hardly likely to have conceded them. The exodus of Italian volunteers into Sardinia having now culminated in the open movement of a whole State, the Grand Duchy of Tuscany, the Austrian Government in receding before Sardinia would recede before all Italy. We can see no good reason, therefore, for doubting that by the first of May hostilities must have commenced on the Sardinian frontiers. The immense accumulation of French forces along the line of the Alps had already begun to discharge itself into the plains of Italy. The pass of the Mont Cenis, which had been impeded by fresh snows on the 25th of April, had been made practical by the 27th; and the few days gained in discussing the English offer of mediation at Paris had been turned to good account by the French commanders. The flooding of the country of the Ticino which is level, full of swamps and rice-fields, and cut up by many water-courses, would impede very seriously the Austrian advance, and make the moment of the first collision quite uncertain. But the blood of France and Italy would seem to be thoroughly up, and the war will unquestionably be carried on in a fiercer temper and with more vindictive feeling on either side than any contest which Europe has seen since the great national wars of 1813–14.

A Job's Comforter.—The *Pennsylvanian* wails bitterly over the obstinacy of papers like the Times, which will not be persuaded to praise the President. This drab-colored defender of an afflicted Chief Magistrate thinks that the President deserves sympathy and support as a mere matter of compassion. "The President," says his sad little organ, "is compelled by a constantly acting pressure for office to waste the nation's time in efforts to reconcile personal and local jealousies throughout every State in the Union; duties which would disgrace a ruler of the most insignificant dependency in Europe."

We quite agree with the *Pennsylvanian* in this very candid estimate of Mr. Buchanan's labors; but we venture to suggest a doubt as to whether a President who permits himself to be "compelled" into so miserable a course, fairly deserves the civic crown with which the more corpulent guests at the Executive Banquet beseech us to invest his sloping brows. "Call you this backing of your friends?" the President may well exclaim, in listening to so very questionable a panegyric. Better be killed outright, as he is by the *Herald*, than told that his rule would "disgrace the most insignificant dependency in Europe."

Palmetto Agriculture.—Importation of Stock.—The "Black Oak Agricultural Society" of South Carolina, at a recent meeting, adopted resolutions setting forth "the great need of negro labor" in that State, and requesting the Legislature to take such steps as will induce Congress to repeal the law prohibiting the African Slave trade.

Agriculture must be looking up at the South. One of the first steps for the improvement of that branch of industry, is the importation of stock. Especially is this the case when the breed runs low or runs out. At the North we get our working cattle and our blood horses chiefly from England. By a free infusion of the foreign element among our beasts of labor, we increase them both in number and value. Carolina has a way of her own in such matters. She looks to Africa, and chafes under the law which forbids her favorite importations. Her Agricultural Societies are waking up. "Black Oak" is astir. The Palmetto Legislature is invoked; Congress is to be beseiged. The "great need of negro labor" which exists in the cotton fields must be supplied. "The planter," say the Black Oak husbandmen, "is the best missionary to Africa." We do not doubt it. Only turn him loose among the blacks of that continent, and you may trust him not to return empty handed. He will bring his converts back with him by the hundred.

Model Reporting and Editing.—We have enjoyed our laugh over the editorial antics of our Plum Glut neighbor, when dealing with matters foreign to navigation, and now our readers may share the sport. The poor old man of the *Herald* has been trying to get into respectable company o late, and so has sought to mix himself with the Tract Society matters. He informs his reader that the Tract Society's "business is an extensive' one, running from two to three millions a year;' that its Colporteurs are "a kind of religious custom-house officers, who receive pay and mileage after the manner of members of Congress;" that "the names of a number of leading men were obtained and appended to a letter to the Rev. Russell S. Cook, who has been connected with the London Tract Society;" who "states that he believes in colportage as practised here, and there can be no fair comparison between the way in which the business of salvation is carried on abroad and at home;" that "if the Tract Society managers can secure the Colporteur's influence, then they can retain office and defy the outs," &c., &c. Several other articles are equally rich in "the latest news" about the Tract controversy.

But one needs to go back to the palmy days of the *Herald* to find the tit-bit of editorial delicacies and it happens to relate to the same dish and cuisinier. Some eighteen or twenty years ago, when the *Herald* was boasting of the achievements of its incomparable reporters, it thus accurately sketched the speech of Mr. Cook in the Broadway Tabernacle:

"The Rev. Mr. Cook here came forward, and said the system of Colporteur was worthy of consideration, as he wrote during the thirty years of his life many works on the Reformation. (!) He had written on the times of Knox, who rescued Scotland from the Pope, and his works would be read with interest. (!) His (Colporteur's) System was in operation in America, and it was ascertained by inquiry that over 12,000 families in America were now supplied with the Word of God. (!!) Colporteur's System had already effected much. He was one of the Missionaries that now went through the country, and had converted many among the Germans and Italians, in Georgia, Mobile and Louisiana, and he ought to be supplied with funds." (!!!)

Speculation and navigation are evidently more familiar matters to poor old Bennet than "Colporteur" and Religion. If "shoemakers should stick to their lasts," navigators should stay with their Rebeccas.

THE ANNIVERSARIES.

Thursday, May 12.

American Bible Society.—Anniversary in the Academy of Music, at 10 o'clock A. M. The officers, members, and delegates meet in the Bible-House, Astor-place, for business, at 9 o'clock A. M.

American and Foreign Bible Society.—South Baptist church, Twenty-fifth street, near Eighth-avenue, at 10 o'clock A. M. Business meeting at 9 o'clock A. M. The annual sermon by the Rev. John Dowling, D. D., in the evening.

American Tract Society of Boston.—Church of the Puritans, Union-square, at 10 o'clock A. M. Addresses expected from the Rev. Dr. Kirk, Henry Ward Beecher, and others.

American Congregational Union.—Meeting for choice of officers and other business, 3 o'clock P. M., at the City Assembly-Rooms, No. 448 Broadway.

New-York Institution for the Deaf and Dumb.—Exhibition in Academy of Music, at 4 o'clock P. M.

Five Points House of Industry.—Academy of Music, at 7½ o'clock P. M. Good speaking and singing expected.

Congregational Collation.—City Assembly-Rooms, Broadway, at 7½ o'clock P. M.

National Womans Rights Association.—Mozart Hall, Broadway, between Bleecker and Amity streets, at 7½ o'clock P. M.

Young Men's Christian Union.—The Anniversary of the Young Men's Christian Union (second day) will be held at the Church of the Messiah, No. 728 Broadway, at 7½ P. M.

The Universalist Sunday Schools of New York and vicinity.—At Dr. Chapin's Church, at 2½ o'clock, P. M., if the weather be fair.

The American Tract Society.

THE SLAVERY ISSUE REVIVED.

The Thirty-fourth Annual meeting of the American Tract Society was held at the Academy of Music yesterday morning, at nine o'clock. Some time before the hour of meeting, the Rev. Drs. Patton, Bacon and Thompson, the principal combatants in the struggle last year, entered the building, and took seats on the right hand side of the aisle, immediately in front of the stage. The appearance of these champions, and their ranging themselves so deliberately in line, ready, at a moment's warning, to pour their charges into the ranks of their more numerous opponents, set all minds to rest as to whether the contest between the Anti-Slavery and conservative elements of the Society were to be renewed. Faces, familiar as those of the adherents of these leaders, were visible here and there. Promptly at nine o'clock the President of the Society, Chief Justice Williams, of Connecticut, with the Rev. Drs. Spring, Dewitt, Clark, Hallock, Adams and Krebs, of this City, and the Rev. Drs. Murray and Magie, of Elizabeth, N. J., Hewitt, of Bridgeport, Conn., the Hon. W. C. Alexander, of Princeton, N. J., L. A. Smith, M. D., of Newark, and others entered the house and took seats upon the platform. The arrangements for the meeting were admirably conceived and well carried out. Life members and directors with reporters, were alone admitted to the floor of the building. Printed tickets were furnished them beforehand. When the exercises opened the parquette was partially filled. A single row of heads fringed the first circle.

The Rev. Dr. Spring offered prayer beseeching that whatever was done might be done with an eye single to the interests of their great Redeemer, and that if there were dissenting views that God would so control and direct them that the friends of Zion might work together with a single aim.

The Rev. Dr. Dewitt then made a few remarks, alluding feelingly to the past history of the Society. But few of its originators now survive. When the speaker was settled in a country parish thirty-four years ago, he was invited to take part in the public exercises connected with the formation of the Society. He was at that time invited to dine with the Rev. Dr. Milnor. Dr. M. said that the experiment then being tried would solve the question whether Christians of all denominations could meet on one common platform. If they could, the Society at that time founded would soon extend its influence around the world. The problem has been solved. Its publications show that for 34 years no feeling of discord has found its way into the Executive Committee. The Committee are gratified for the undiminished contributions of the past year. While they are conscious of their liability to mistake, they feel that they have been faithful in their attempts to perform their duty amid the remarkable openings now being made all around us. God grant, said Dr. D, that the usefulness of the Society may be widely increased and extended.

After the speaker had concluded, Dr. Magie, of Elizabeth, offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the officers of the Society for the ensuing year be the same as for the last year, except that the Hon. W. C. Alexander, of New Jersey, be elected a Vice President, and the Rev. Christopher C. Gadsden, of Charleston, S. C., a director, in the place of E. F. Backus, Esq., and the Rev. Dr. Johns, deceased.

No sooner had Dr. Magie read this resolution than Mr. S. W. Benedict arose and asked leave to introduce a question which would take precedence of that offered.

The Rev. Mr. Eastman, interrupting the speaker, said that the resolution of Dr. Magie was simply to elect officers with the exception of the Executive Committee.

Mr. Benedict claimed that he had the floor before Dr. Magie's resolution was seconded.

Several Voices—It was seconded—it was seconded.

The Rev. Mr. Lewis rose to a point of order, as Mr. Benedict was about proceeding. In his opinion the gentleman had no right to interrupt the established order of the Society.

Mr. Benedict thought that this was not the regular method of electing officers. Last year it was not done until late in the afternoon.

Mr. W. C. Prime—Did the gentleman say Dr. Magie's motion was not seconded?

Mr. Benedict—I did.

Mr. Prime—Neither was yours. I second Dr. Magie's motion. [Laughter.]

Dr. Murray then stated that he had seconded Dr. Magie's motion immediately on its being offered, and before Mr. Benedict arose.

The Chair therefore decided Mr. Benedict's motion out of order.

Dr. Patton then moved that the resolutions under consideration be postponed for the purpose of allowing him to offer one.

Great uproar ensued, with cries of "Question, question."

Dr. Patton—Go on with your noise, gentlemen, you will not disturb me—not in the least. My father went through the Revolutionary war and—

Several persons rose to points of order, and the Chair finally decided that Dr. Patton must read his resolutions without remark. They were as follows:

Whereas, The African Slave trade is contrary to the first principles of the Gospel and humanity, is condemned by all evangelical Christians, and is repudiated by all Christian and civilized nations, and

Whereas, There are indications that this trade, with all its crimes and horrors, already is, or is about to be reopened by adventurers from this country, and

Whereas, The only effective barrier to this trade is the moral sentiment of the community enlightened by the Gospel: therefore

Resolved, That the Publishing Committee be directed to issue during the present year a tract, or tracts, calculated to arouse and concentrate the religious sentiment of all evangelical Christians against the Slave-trade, and to set forth its wickedness before the nation.

Hisses and cries of "Question," followed the reading of the resolution. Some one moved that it be tabled.

A Voice in the Gallery—You'd better remember Dr. Spring's prayer down there.

Gentlemen hoped that no interruption by lookers-on in the gallery would be allowed.

Dr. Spring urged the assembly to listen to Dr. Patton. No one could differ as to the propriety of the doctrines enunciated by his resolutions.

The Chair decided that it was contrary to the constitution of the Society to dictate to the Publishing Committee, which was required to give a unanimous vote in favor of all publications issued.

The vote was then taken on laying Dr. Patton's resolution on the table. A thundering volume of "yeas" rolled out for the affirmative. There were but a few scattering "nays."

The Rev. Mr. Wolcott, of Providence, took the platform, holding in his hand another series of resolutions. He moved to postpone Dr. Magie's resolutions. Just as he was growing quite eloquent with reference to Daniel Webster and the Rock of Plymouth,

Col. Alexander, of Princeton, N. J., arose. He was exceedingly sorry, he said, to interrupt so much eloquence. He had listened with great interest to the speaker, but he would ask whether it was in order to discuss the merits of the resolution at present?

The Chair decided that it was not in order.

Mr. Wolcott again attempted to speak, but the cries for order and question waxed more and more vociferous, and the Chair put the question on the postponement of Dr. Magie's resolution. The same volume of sound voted against the motion.

The Rev. Dr. Chickering, of Portland, offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Society now take a recess to allow the Board of Directors to elect the Executive Committee before the religious services commence.

The Rev. Mr. Eastman explained after the motion was adopted who were allowed to vote. He moved that the Chair appoint a Committee to count the votes.

Messrs. A. R. Wetmore, Jasper Corning, A. L. Ely, and the Rev. Drs. W. Clark and Hatfield were appointed the Committee.

As the election was proceeding a lively scene took place. The officers of the Society were actively distributing printed tickets, when some one in the body of the house asked what was the "regular" ticket.

Dr. Bacon—What do you call the "regular" ticket?

Dr. Hewitt proceeded to read the printed ticket.

Dr. Bacon jumped on the platform and asked Dr. Hewitt by what authority he called that the regular ticket.

The Chair reminded Dr. Bacon that this was a recess.

Dr. Bacon—Yes, of the Society to allow the Directors to proceed with an election.

Dr Hewitt—Dr. Bacon asked what was the regular ticket.

Dr. Bacon—I did'nt.

Dr. Hewitt—You did.

The Chair checked the disputants, and the election proceeded.

John Jay in the meantime stepped upon the platform, and asked the Chair to accord him the floor, after the result of the election should be declared.

The Chair—I can make no bargain with you.

The result of the balloting was declared, as follows:

Publishing Committee—The Rev. David Magie, D. D., Elizabeth, N. J., 1848; the Rev. Wm. R. Williams, D. D., 1848; he Rev. Wm. Adams, D. D., 1851; the Rev. Benj. C. Cutler, D. D, 1853; the Rev. Nehemiah Adams, D. D. Boston, Mass., 1854; the Rev. Thomas De Witt, D. D., 1858.

Distributing Committee—Wm. Forrest, 1831; Alfred M. Treadwell, 1853; Oliver H. Lee, 1855; Alfred S. Barnes, 1857; Samuel S. Constant, 1858.

Finance Committee—Richard T. Haines, 1825; Moses Allen, 1825; Thomas C. Doremus, 1837; Richard B. Fellowes, 1847; Geo. N. Titus, 1848; Oliver E. Wood, 1849.

The above committees compose the Executive Committee. They were elected by a vote of 331 to 33 scattering.

The Chair declared the meeting of the Directors ended, and called the Society to order.

John Jay, Esq., then offered the following resolutions, which he submitted without debate:

Whereas, It was unanimously and solemnly adjudged by this Society, in 1857, after long and careful deliberation, and in accordance with the unanimous report of the Committee of 18, that those moral duties which grow out of the existence of Slavery as well as those moral evils and vices which it is known to promote, (and which are condemned in Scripture and so much deplored by Evangelical Christians, undoubtedly do fall within the province of this Society, and can and ought to be discussed in a fraternal and Christian spirit; and,

Whereas, At the meeting of the Society, in 1858, the omission of the Publishing Committee to perform the said duty during the year then past, was reported, with a special apology for the said omission at the said time, and the said report was accepted; and,

Whereas, No sufficient reasons are apparent to justify the Society in a prolonged neglect from the said duty, while there are urgent reasons why the same should be promptly and faithfully fulfilled; therefore

Resolved, That the Publishing Committee be instructed to publish, during the coming year, one or more tracts on the moral evils and vices which Slavery is known to promote, and which are so much deplored by Evangelical Christians.

Daniel Lord, Esq., said that he should not oppose the resolution in any spirit of unfriendliness towards the gentlemen who differed with him on the whole subject of charitable institutions. Before they went any further they should look and see where they were. Mr. Lord in an elaborate and eloquent speech then proceeded to show the true sphere and the responsibility of the Society. First of all, he said, the Society was not a political body which makes and unmakes, but a charitable institution. Money given to it is parted with, and donors have no further control over it. Two questions arise here, first, what are the objects of the gift; second, the plan of disposing of it. Property when placed in the Society's possession becomes a trust fund, and should be administered according to the highest principles of religion and justice, and with respect both to the dead and living. Then again two other claims present themselves, first, those who profit by the disposition of the fund, and those who manage it. The former the speaker represented by the word circulation, the great object of the Society is to circulate tracts, not to declare principles. If the issues have not circulation, it is idle to speculate on how much good they would do if they had it. As well might the tracts in that case be printed in an unknown tongue. There are two classes of officers; one appoints the executive officers, and the other class is that which carries the objects of its Society into effect. The first have no functions whatever but to meet and elect officers. Mr. Lord alluded to the proxy principle, and condemned it as absurd. If you have power, said he, to elect men to certain offices, you must do it yourself. Your clerk cannot do it for you. The Life Directors are not managers of the Society. They choose an Executive Committee. They have three spheres of duty, viz.: the collection and distribution of funds, the preparation and distribution of tracts. When this Executive Committee is put in office, the power which invests it with that dignity can no more control it in its decisions than can the people influence the Judge they elect. You have no right to say to a Trustee "You must agree with me." It is unreasonable, too, to undertake to decide what shall be the character of the tracts issued in a popular assembly. If that were allowable, the doctrines indorsed would vary as meetings were held at Boston, New-York or Syracuse. Moreover, it must be a question of fact for the Committee to decide, whether a tract is calculated to meet the approval of all Evangelical Christians. In conclusion, said Mr. Lord, if written securities of trust and power are to be swept away by every popular audience, then I say that no property in the world is so insecurely disposed of as that given to these so-called charitable Societies. I move as a test question that the motion of Mr. Jay lie upon the table, and then I hope that for all time hereafter it will be heard of only in the lamentations of those who mourn for its fate.

Mr. Lord's address, which was in fact an elaborate and studied argument attracted the closest attention and drew forth the heartiest applause.

When he took his seat, Dr. Thompson asked whether Mr. Lord by his motion meant to cut off all opportunity for inquiry and debate.

Mr. Lord—In this popular assembly. Yes.

Dr. Thompson—When will an opportunity of inquiry be offered?

Mr. Lord—In the *Independent* every day.

A perfect storm of applause followed this retort. After the cheers had subsided, laughter continued for some time. The Chair then put the question and it was carried by an overwhelming vote, amid cries of "gag law," &c., &c.

Mr. Benedict attempted to appeal, when the Chair decided the motion carried, and Dr. Thompson raised the point of order whether Mr. Jay did not offer his resolution to the Board of Directors when life members and others voted on it. The Chair stated that he had decided the meeting of Directors adjourned.

Mr. Wolcott then succeeded in offering the resolutions he had previously attempted to submit. The preamble was identical with that offered by Dr. Patton. The resolution appended was—

Resolved, That the publication during the present year of any well written tract or tracts which may be offered to the Publishing Committe, calculated to arouse and concentrate the religious sentiments of all Christian men against the Slave-trade, and to set forth its great wickedness before the nation, will meet with the warm approbation of the Society.

Mr. Wolcott and Dr. R. W. Clark spoke in favor of the resolution, and Hiram Ketchum, Esq., opposed its adoption as unnecessary. The same proportionate vote which had rejected the other resolutions rejected this.

After the Chair had decided that it was lost, the Rev. Dr. Spring took the stand and expressed his deep regret that the resolution should have been voted down. He voted in the minority because he felt they were right. To prevent all misapprehension as to the position which the Society occupied with regard to the question of the Slave-trade, he offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That in laying the preceding resolution on the table the Society have not come to this conclusion from any doubt in relation to the sin of the African Slave-trade, and the great wickedness of renewing that iniquitous traffic in any form.

While Dr. Spring was reducing his resolution to writing, Mr. John Jay got the platform to make an explanation, alleging that all he wanted was that the Society should take its stand on the platform of 1857.

Dr. Van Pelt, from the back part of the room, said that the had read in the Book of Leviticus that God told the Israelites when they wanted slaves to buy them of the heathen. He did not know why what was right formerly should be wrong now. [Laughter.]

With reference to the resolution of Dr. Spring, Mr. Ketchum said that the action taken thus far was proper. The Society had nothing whatever to do with the subject under consideration.

Dr. Bacon—Has it anything to do with tobacco?

In reply to this question, Dr. Spring offered his tobacco-box to Dr. B., amid the laughter of those who saw the performance.

Dr. Clark wanted the Society to have patience, as it was the historic moment of its existence.

Mr. Ketchum was anxious that the resolution should be amended so as to read, "the individual members of the Society."

Dr. Bacon took the stage. He said the Society had a right to express its collective opinion, but not that of individuals. If it had no right to express its own opinion, where, under heaven, said he, does it get the right to express mine. A short time since, when it was said the Society had no right to discuss the moral bearings of the Slavery question, I could not help exclaiming, "tobacco!" Dr. Spring handed me his tobacco box. The Society circulates tracts against the use and culture of tobacco, [laughter,] and upon how many of those here present rests the sin of daily using tobacco? Away with such a tract. If adopted it would send desolation through all the southern counties of Virginia, and the valley of the Connecticut, from Suffield downward to the Sound. And can we have no opinion on a crime which the law of the land, and of all civilized lands, declares piracy? Won't moral sense, or a little common sense, break through the meshes of such cobweb logic as we have listened to? Is there any member of the Tract Society, just elected, whose table sparkles with the red wine? I know there is. [Sensation.] Is there none whose parlor echoes to the feet of merry dancers? I know there is. Here we are binding burdens on other men's shoulders, when we do not share them ourselves. Is it not time to be done with these tom-fooleries, and address ourselves to the weightier matters of the law? Dr. Bacon proceeded to say that from the experience of a son of his, South—one of the "little Bacons"—he knew the people of that region were not at all fearful of having the truth spoken. I charge, said he, that the Executive Committee have sanctioned a great many tracts which are by no means, in all the doctrines which they inculcate, calculated to receive the support of all Evangelical Christians.

The Chair called Dr. B. to order.

Mr. Ketchum—Are you speaking on my amendment, Dr. Bacon?

Dr. Bacon—Yes.

Mr. Ketchum—Then I withdraw the amendment. [Laughter and applause.]

Dr. Bacon—Then I will speak on Dr. Spring's resolution. [Excitement and cries of "go on."]

Dr. B. proceeded to say that at this moment the Fugitive Slave Law is nowhere so much a dead letter, as are the laws against the Slave-trade in the Southern States. That in the course of a year this

amendments were read, and the Rev. Mr. Westcott, of Newburgh, took the floor. The feelings of Baptists could not be easily be turned from one Society in favor of another by a mere vote of any Convention. To throw away with the American Bible Society would be to throw away thousands of dollars every year, in the shape of bequests and donations. They would send their money to another Society in Philadelphia.

Mr. Brown repeated substantially his remarks of yesterday, and went for the middle ground of Brother Cowles' resolution.

The Rev. Mr. Stimson, of Wisconsin, made a speech in favor of the proposed union, and illustrated his argument by telling a story. Out in Wisconsin, near where he lived, there lived an old maid who kept cows, and near her lived an old bachelor who kept cows, and there was nothing but a fence between them. Now, when the old bachelor went to market, the old maid's hens and chickens would scratch up the old bachelor's cabbages, but he felt kindly towards the old maid, and did not like to complain. When the old maid went to market, the old bachelor's cows would hook down her fences: but she felt tender toward her bachelor neighbor, and said as little as possible about it. At length they concluded to get married, and sent for a minister, who joined them in one. Then, when the man went to market, the woman could take care of the chickens and cows, and when the woman went, he could take care of the cows and chickens. He wanted these two Societies married in the same manner, and if they couldn't live in peace in Philadelphia, why, turn them out upon the prairies.

The report of the committee on the roll showed that there were the following delegates present: Whole number of churches represented, 418; ministers as delegates, 447; laymen as delegates, 310; total 757. The following societies and conventions sent delegates: Ohio State Convention; American Baptist Free Mission Society; Massachusetts Baptist State Convention; Buffalo Association and American Baptist Missionary Union. There were letters from some sixty churches not represented by delegates.

It was voted that the final question be taken at 12¾ o'clock.

The Rev. Mr. Barvard moved a substitute, which was voted out of order. (Afterwards adopted.)

Mr. Crusoe, editor of the *Baptist Chronicle*, which advocated the revision, stated that he had never received a line against the Bible Society, and wishing it taken out of the way.

Mr. Colby, of New York, read from the charter, and held that they could not get rid of the Corporation. It was a centralizing movement, which was wholly against the Baptist idea. His respect for the Baptist denomination led him to hope that they would not pass the resolution. Were they growing poorer, he asked, that there was any need of this step. They were attempting an impossibility.

The Rev. Mr. Cornwell, of Staten Island, and the Rev. Mr. Bromell, of New-York, favored the union.

The time fixed for taking the question having now arrived, the motion was put, and negatived.

The question on Mr. Barvard's amendment was taken, *viva voce*, and being doubted, was taken by raising hands, and was again doubted. Various attempts were made to modify and to explain. The question was taken again by a show of hands, the President explaining who had a right to vote. The amendment was declared to be adopted. The question upon adopting the substitute for the fourth resolution was put and carried, and the question thus disposed of.

The substitute is as follows:

Resolved, That we recommend to the American and Foreign Bible Society and the American Baptist Publication Society, to consider the expediency of a union of the said Societies under one Board, and if upon mature consideration it be deemed expedient and practicable, we would approve and advise a consolidation of the said Societies.

The Rev. Mr. Post offered prayer, and the Convention adjourned to 2 o'clock P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Convention met at 2 o'clock, P. M., the President in the Chair. Judge Culver moved to reconsider the vote on the adoption of the fourth resolution (Barvard's amendment). After discussion the motion was adopted. The substitute of Mr. Bentley was also reconsidered.

On motion of the Rev. E. L. Taylor, the original resolution, affirming the expediency of uniting the two Societies referred to was amended by recommending these Societies to consider the expediency of the step, and in case they acquiesced in it, then this Convention earnestly advised the same.

The fifth resolution being read, the Rev. A. L. Post moved to amend by declaring that the whole work of foreign mission should be committed to the American Baptist and Missionary Union, and American Baptist Free Mission Society upon an Anti-Slavery basis.

The Rev. Mr. Buckland moved to amend by a declaration that, as far as practicable, the work of foreign missions should be committed to one organization. This amendment was adopted.

The sixth resolution was adopted. Pending the seventh, the Convention adjourned at 5 P. M.

EVENING SESSION.

The Convention met at 7 P. M., the Rev. Mr. Carwell in the Chair. A collection was taken in behalf of a colored man to aid him to purchase his son's freedom. It amounted to about $40.

The discussion was resumed on the seventh resolution, to the effect that an elective membership or annual delegations should be substituted for life membership.

The discussion was continued, a large number participating, and the Convention adjourned.

The American Congregational Union.

This Association held its annual meeting on Tuesday evening, in the Broadway Tabernacle, corner of Broadway and Thirty-fourth street. The house was tolerably well filled, despite the inclemency of the weather. The Rev. T. D. Woolsey, D. D., President of Yale College, Dr Bacon, the Rev. Mr. Waddington, of London, and Dr. Thompson, occupied the pulpit. The services commenced with the singing of an anthem by the choir of the Church. Prayer was then offered by Dr. Bacon, after which the sixth annual report of the Trustees of the Congregational Union was read by Mr. Calkins.

It stated that, notwithstanding many adverse circumstances, the last year afforded much encouragement. One of the great difficulties was to convince the Churches of the importance of this Association, the object of which is to build and assist in building churches. Are there not, remarked the speaker, many like the gentleman who lately said, "Hold me responsible for the building of one house of worship." The Secretary stated that the treasury had been overdrawn to the extent of $5,000, of which $2 000 was already pledged. The report closed with an appeal to Congregationalists to give freely to this object.

President Woolsey then proceeded to deliver the annual address. He announced as his subject, "The connection between the power of the laity and the clergy in the Christian Church." The reverend gentleman wished at the outset to put in an apology for the use of the word *laity* as opposed to *clergy*; though it is convenient and unavoidable yet it points back to the time when the whole Church were kings and priests unto God. Laity, he said, is the base coinage of a later day, when they were stripped of their rights. The principle of brother hood is the great principle of the Christian Church, and any departure from this is degeneracy. The speaker here stated as one point of his discourse, that the laity should possess so much power as to preserve an equality in the Church and secure themselves from despotism. This he illustrated by reference to politics, and insisted that the same rules that apply in secular government would serve in Church polity. The Catholic Church, when it resists the spread of religious knowledge among the laity, seems to confess its own weakness. There is nothing in the Scriptures which would confine religious knowledge to one class to the deprivation of another. He then proceeded to show how distinctions arose in the Church. The second division of the subject showed the connection between the Church and the laity, by *reference to history*, which he divided into three epochs.

1. In the times of the original Church. 2. Time of Pope Innocent III. 3 The concition of the Protestant churches just after the Reformation. Here the fact was introduced that it was *secular* knowledge that spurred the mind of the people to a reformation. Furthermore the Reformation did not leave an equal amount of power in the hands of the clergy and laity, that of the clergy being preponderant. The next topic considered was the influence of the laity in augmenting the working power of the Church. Under this head the speaker referred again to Government for an example, showing that freedom and power were conducive to activity. The corruption of the early Church shows that the power and activity of the laity go together. President Woolsey in closing this part of his address, endeavored to show that power reposed in the laity increased the Catholic spirit of the Church —*i. e.* freedom from bigotry and sectarianism. The latter he dwelt on quite at length. This was one of the most interesting parts of the address. In conclusion he applied the principles laid down to Congregationalism, and showed that in most cases it stood the test well. The delivery of the address occupied an hour and a half. The Rev. Mr. Waddington, of London, then made a prayer, and after the pronouncing of the benediction the audience dispersed.

☞ For reports of the proceedings of other Anniversary Meetings, see Second Page.

The Palace Garden Festival.—Yesterday evening the rain, which had been uncertain enough throughout the day, degenerated into a mizzle, and the Palace Garden *fête*, which had been unpromising enough all day, degenerated into a fizzle. This melancholy result, however, is not attributable to the public, but to the weather, which, in this free country where the people rule, is almost the only thing not supposed to be regulated by the will of the majority. The Palace Garden was in a very desolate and drenched condition, and, at twenty minutes past eight the doors were locked on the solitary individuals who, crouching under their dripping umbrellas, knocked, one by one, for admission and received no response. On a corner a slip of paper, half reduced to its original pulp, notified observant people that the Garden was closed for the night, whilst another, down whose face the words had been washed in inky tears, informed the spectators that "Children alone were admitted for half price." But nobody was admitted, and, as we have already declared in all gravity, but with due respect, the affair fizzled out for the night.

Fatal Fall While Intoxicated.—Jas. Hart, while intoxicated, fell down a flight of stairs in Fifty-ninth street, at the house of a friend, where he was visiting, and fractured his skull. He died at Bellevue Hospital on Tuesday. An inquest was held on the body, and a verdict rendered accordingly.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH

FROM WASHINGTON.

Democratic Differences—Dispatches from Commissioner Bowlin—The Archives of the Mexican Legation—Count de Sartiges.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

Washington, Wednesday, May 11.

The report that Senator Green is endeavoring to reconcile the differences in the Democratic Party is entirely a fabrication. His business here is entirely of a private character.

Dispatches from Commissioner Bowlin and Commodore Shubrick were received at the State Department to-day, and conveyed immediately to President Buchanan, who opened and examined them in the presence of Secretary Cass and Assistant Secretary Appleton. The dispatches contain little of interest beyond what has appeared in the Times.

Judge Bowlin is expected here to-morrow.

Commodore Shubrick will be detached from the *Sabine*, and ordered to duty again on the Lighthouse Board.

The *Sabine* will return as the flag-ship of the Brazil Squadron.

The President has appointed John Leonard, of Maryland, to sign land patents, *vice* Albright, appointed to a third-class clerkship in the Interior Department.

The Pennsylvania Democrats are "down on" the President for appointing Mr. Heart as Superintendent of Public Printing. They say he had pledged the appointment to Pennsylvania, but gave it to South Carolina to purchase Southern votes for his *protégé*, Bowman, for Public Printer.

Señor Berandiaran has not yet returned to Washington, and Señor Mata is, consequently, still minus the Archives of the Mexican Legation.

Count de Sartiges has changed his mind respecting a European mission, and will not resign his position here. In view of the prospects for a general war in Europe, he has prudently concluded that this is a more desirable post than any for which he might exchange it. His leave of absence is for four months, but this may be extended to six or eight months, according to circumstances. Vicompte Tarnhard, First Secretary of Legation will remain as Chargé d'Affaires *ad interim*.

Q.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Washington, Wednesday, May 11.

Judge Smalley, of Vermont, Chairman, and the Hon. Clement L. Vallandigham, Secretary of the Democratic National Executive Committee, have to-day, by virtue of the power given them in the premises, concluded to call a meeting about the 7th of December next, formal notice of which will be published in October. This Committee will fix the time for the assembling of the Democratic National Convention at Charleston, which will, probably, be toward the close of April or early in May, 1860. The members of the Executive Committee are the same as those appointed by the Cincinnati Convention, a member for each State. It will be recommended to the Democracy of the States admitted into the Union since 1856 to appoint members of the Executive Committee. It may be mentioned that the meeting of Messrs. Smalley and Vallandigham in Washington was accidental, and they agreed, after a brief personal interview, on what they had purposed to effect by correspondence. This is the first official movement of the Executive Committee since the adjournment of the Cincinnati Convention.

Commodore Shubrick having returned from the Paraguay Expedition, will resume his duties as a member of the Light House Board. Thus, Commodore Kearney will be relieved, and without other appointment. It is supposed, however, that the latter will be reinstated as Commander of the Brooklyn Navy Yard, and that Commodore Breese will be transferred to Washington, in a similar capacity, this office being now vacant.

Besides the steamers *Fulton* and *Waterwitch*, othe vessels of the Paraguay Expedition will be sent to the Gulf of Mexico, and several of them to the Coast of Africa.

The voluminous dispatches received at the Navy Department contain nothing of interest beyond what is already known from the newspapers.

Colonel J. A. B. Leonard, formerly Consul at Santiago de Cuba, under Jackson's Administration, and afterwards appointed Consul in Spain by Mr. Van Buren, and who was a member of the Cincinnati Convention, has been appointed Secretary to the President to sign Land Warrants.

Great Fire at Oshkosh, Wis.

Chicago, Wednesday, May 11.

A fire at Oshkosh, Wis., last night, destroyed seventy-five buildings, including nearly all the business places on Main-street. Not a grocery or dry goods store is left. The loss is estimated at $200,000 to $300,000. No further particulars have yet been received.

Chicago, Wednesday, April 11—P. M.

The fire at Oshkosh last night is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary, as it broke out simultaneously in two places. The wind was blowing briskly at the time, and the buildings, which were mostly frame, burned so rapidly that in little more than an hour six blocks were in flames.

The Oshkosh, Winnebago and City Hotels, the Banking-house of Kellogg & Co., and the Post-office were destroyed. The heaviest losers are Hutchinson & Co., hardware, $40,000, and Bigger & Hill, dry goods, $25 000. The total loss is probably not less than half a million of dollars. Very little of the property was insured, as its exposure was so great that no reliable company would assume risks upon it except at very high rates. Nothing is left of the business part of the town except one grocery, one clothing store, and one hotel.

From Barbadoes.

Hampton Roads, Wednesday, May 11.

The United States steamer *Southern Star*, Commander Pennock, of the Paraguay Expedition, from Barbadoes on April 30, arrived here this morning. At Barbadoes, on the 26th ult., the supply of Flour, Corn Meal and Pork was light. Staves were in large supply and dull. Molasses had advanced. The weather was dry, and the crops suffering. The public health was improving.

Later from Havana.

New Orleans, Wednesday, May 11.

The steamship *Empire City* from Havana on the 8th inst., is below. Her news is of little interest.

Sugar was quiet at 8c.@8¼c. The stock was 328,000 boxes. Lard was steady at 17¾c.@18¼c.

Exchange on London was 15½ ₱ cent. premium, and on New-York 3½ ₱ cent.

Later from Mexico.

New-Orleans, Wednesday, May 11.

The steamship *Tennessee* is below with later dates from Vera Cruz. News unimportant.

Another Heavy Forgery in Cincinnati.

Cincinnati, Wednesday, May 11.

Another forgery was committed in Third-street yesterday afternoon. A boy, 14 years old, entered the banking house of Mowbey & Co., presented a check for $3 000 for deposit, together with the bank book of George C. Sledge. The check was drawn by J. H. Wood & Co., payable to the order of Samuel M. Pipe & Co., upon Fallis, Brown & Co., bankers, and indorsed by Wood & Co. Mr Pike, the teller, received the check, and placed it to the credit of Sledge. An hour afterwards, a man presented a check signed Sledge, for $3,000, and received the money for it. He has not yet been detected. The forgery of both checks was well executed.

The Oberlin Rescuers.

Cleveland, Wednesday, May 11.

Bushnell, one of the Oberlin rescuers, was today sentenced to sixty days' imprisonment in the common jail, and a fine of $600 and costs. The Kentucky officers have been arrested on the charge of kidnapping.

The Ship Compromise.

Halifax, Wednesday, May 11.

The ship *Compromise*, from Liverpool for New-York, with 283 passengers, has put in here. She has had five deaths from small-pox. She sails to-morrow

The Swan Lottery Case.

Augusta, Ga., Tuesday, May 10.

The Judge, yesterday, in the case of Swan and others, charged with vending illegal lottery tickets, refused the motion of the defendant's counsel to dismiss the complaint, and ordered the case to be proceeded with. The whole day was consumed in legal discussions on the admissibility of certain evidence.

Augusta, Wednesday, May 11.

The jury to-day, in the case of the State, *vs.*, Swan & Co., found a verdict against the defendants. The case will be carried to the Supreme Court.

The Southern Convention at Vicksburgh.

New-Orleans, Wednesday, May 11.

The Southern Convention assembled to-day at Vicksburgh. Eight States were represented. Chas. Clark, of Mississippi, was chosen President.

Resolutions were offered by Mr. Spratt, of South Carolina, in favor of the reopening of the Slave-trade, and he made a speech in support of them.

General Foote denounced Mr. Spratt's sentiments as high treason. He then read the laws of ten States prohibiting the Slave-trade, and declared that it was the duty of the Government to acquire Cuba and to gain a preponderance in the Isthmuses.

Resistance to the rule of a Republican President was urged.

American Vessel Fired Into by a British Man-of-War.

Washington, Wednesday, May 11.

New-Orleans papers of Friday are to hand by the arrival of the mail as late as due.

Captain McDonald, of the bark *George Stricker*, which had arrived at New-Orleans, reports that, while off the Brazilian coast, he was twice fired upon by an English man-of-war, to him unknown. Captain McDonald hoisted his national colors, and they had been up but for a moment when the Britisher altered her course.

[Advertisement.]

Pleasure Enhanced by Safety.—Nothing enhances the pleasure of a trip to the sea-shore, or a comparative inland watering place, so much as the knowledge of safety from being drowned. Many persons, while bathing, are seized with cramps, and, however expert they may be at swimming, the chances are ten to one that they meet with what the paragraphists traditionally, pathetically and poetically term "A watery grave." Many other contingencies present themselves in favor of death in the water, and poison the delight of travel which would otherwise be unadulterated. For these reasons, and *not* in the spirit of puffery, we most earnestly advise our readers, who are going upon long or short Summer journeys, or who are sending individuals near and dear to them upon the same, to inspect the garments made by the Delano Life Preserving Coat and Vest Company, of this City. The Delano invention is *infallible*, we have reason to believe, as a life-preserver, and its value is enhanced by the fact that it can be attached to any style of clothing for men, women and children, and can be worn upon all occasions without being detected from other garments. All the great Broadway clothiers, D. Devlin & Co. especially, are prepared to add it to the habiliments ordered from them. The Company has a large stock of goods on hand, and can supply orders at the shortest notice. They have the choicest assortment of beautiful *safety* bathing-dresses we ever saw. The office and salesrooms of the Company, (whose motto reads, "Self preservation is the first law of Nature,") are at No. 256 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

Ear Institute,
(Established in 1852.)

For the exclusive treatment of affections of the ear, removed to No. 40 St. Mark's-place. No fee demanded until the most satisfactory and convincing evidence of improvement has taken place. References in every section of the City and all over the United States.

[Advertisement.]

Brady's Galleries,
Photographs,
Ambrotypes and Daguerreotypes,
Nos. 359 and 205 Broadway, New-York, and
No. 352 Pennsylvania-avenue, Washington.

[Advertisement.]

Crook & Duff,
Model Restaurant,
Times Building,
New-York.
Dinner,
Breakfast and Tea.

[Advertisement.]

Holloway's Pills.—Persons who have been drugged without benefit, for bilious disorders, dyspepsia or confirmed constipation, will find immediate and permanent relief from this remedy. Manufactory, 80 Maiden-lane, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

Herring's Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

Gurney's new Photographic and Fine-Art Gallery, No. 707 Broadway. Photographs, Daguerreotypes, Miniatures in Oil and Ivorytypes.

Burglars at Work.

New-York, March 31, 1859.

Messrs. Valentine & Butler, No. 337 Broadway:

Gentlemen—During the night of the 29th inst., our office was entered by burglars, and a most determined attempt made upon our Safe, which is the Alum Patent and of your manufacture. The burglars came fully prepared with drills, chisels, &c., and after a most severe attack, (having failed to effect an entrance,) endeavored to force the door with powder, but were equally unsuccessful. We have full confidence in your Alum Patent, and believe it to be really a Fire and Burglar Proof Safe, affording ample protection for any position in which it may be placed. Yours, respectfully,

A. DAVIDSON & SONS.

Singer's Sewing Machines.
PRICE FROM $50 TO $125.
For Families, Tailors, and all manufacturing purposes, these machines are unequaled. They are more durable, capable of doing a greater variety of work, and of earning more money than any machines in the market.
The new Family Machines, at $50 and $75 are attracting universal attention. They are much the best machines ever offered at a low price.
The prices of all our machines have been greatly reduced. I. M. SINGER & CO.,
No. 458 Broadway.

To the Ladies Only.—The Victoria Bandage (or periodical protector) is now ready at the well-known Truss Office of MARSH & CO., 2 Vesey-st., Astor House, where a lady is in constant attendance at their private salesroom; and at HEGEMAN & CO.'S, MILHAU'S, &c.

Grover & Baker's Celebrated
Noiseless Family Sewing Machines.
New Styles at Reduced Prices.
No. 495 Broadway, New-York.
No. 162 Fulton st., Brooklyn.

Meyer's Miraculous Vermin Destroyer
THE ONLY REMEDY IN THE WHOLE WORLD
SURE TO EXTERMINATE
Bugs, Roaches, Ants, Moths, Fleas, Mosquitoes, Rats and Mice, and all other Vermin and Insects.
For sale by the inventor, JOSEPH MEYER, practical chemist, No. 612 Broadway, corner of Houston-st.

Looking-Glasses,
PICTURES AND FRAMES,
GOOD AND CHEAP, AT
M. P. WHITLOCK'S,
No. 366 CANAL, OPPOSITE WOOSTER-ST.

C. R. Woodworth,
Manufacturer of
PORTABLE GAS WORKS
For private houses, factories, &c., 1 Cedar st. New-York.,

☞ **The Best Spring Bed in Existence.** ☜
Howe's Elliptic, at from $5 to $6,
at No 376 Broadway.
☞ Call and see it. ☜

Shades!! Shades!!
GLASS SHADES of all sizes, for covering clocks, flowers, &c., &c.; constantly on hand and made to order. Depot No. 156 William-st., corner Ann-st.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines.
PRICES GREATLY REDUCED.
They are the favorites for families.—*New-York Times.*
We prefer them for family use.—*New-York Tribune.*
Office, No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

Lester's Sewing Machines,
LOCK STITCH.
Salesroom No. 483 Broadway, New-York.
Wholesale Agent wanted.

Barry's Tricopherous
is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is at No. 233 Broadway. Twelve private rooms for the application of his famous Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all; this is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

Shipwrecks Generally are Owing to Bad navigation and most young men full of success and happiness because they choose a wrong trade or business. FOWLER & WELLS, Phrenologists, give advice daily at 308 Broadway.

Trusses, Elastic Stockings, for enlarged veins, Shoulder Braces, Female Supporters, Belts, Instruments for weak ankle joints, club-feet, bow-legs, &c., with Dr. GLOVER'S new Lever Truss, which effects radical cures. No. 4 Ann-st., under the Museum.

Rupture Cured—By MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss. Also, Silk Elastic Stockings for varicose veins, supporters and shoulder-braces. Instruments for deformities made to order. No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House, New-York. Ladies' private rooms and female attendant.

Geo. Saunders' Metallic Tablet Razor Strop.—This inimitable article may be obtained of the sole manufacturers, J. & S. SAUNDERS, No. 7 Astor House, and of the various agents throughout the City.

Hams.—PROVISION DEALERS AND GROCERS—The celebrated Flint and Mount Vernon HAMS are now offered for sale, at wholesale and retail, by
HALSTEAD, CHAMBERLAIN & CO.,
Nos. 198, 200 and 202 Forsyth-st., New-York.

Finkle & Lyons' Family Sewing Machines.—Warranted to give better satisfaction than any other machine in this market, or money refunded.
P. S.—Send for a Circular. No. 343 Broadway.

Soda Water Apparatus for every one.—Make your own Soda Water, cheap and good. Call and see the new fountain at the American Trades Company's Office, Nos. 22 & 24 Frankfort-st.

White's Horse-Hair Hat, for Summer wear, something entirely new, will be introduced this day at No. 216 Broadway, under Barnum's Museum. Just received, a splendid assortment of Panama and fancy Straw Hats.

Anniversary Week.—The Clergy and their families supplied at a discount with gent's and children's Hats, Caps and Straw Goods of the newest patterns and in all their varieties. KELLOGG, Manufacturer, 343 Canal-st.

Removal.—Defiance Salamander Safe Dépôt removed from No. 192 Pearl to No 61 Murray-st., corner College-place. ROBERT M. PATRICK.

Paris Soft Hats.—A choice supply received by late steamers, made expressly to order for our retail sales. LEARY & CO.,
Nos. 5, 6 and 8 Astor House, Broadway.

MARRIED

Benford—Dean.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday evening May 10, by the Rev. C. W. Annble, Alfred Benford to Sarah J., daughter of Henry Dean, Esq., of New-York.

Bentine—Hawkhurst.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, May 11, by the Rev. J. Law, D. D., Peter O. Bertine, of New-York, to Sarah T., eldest daughter of J. O. Hawkhurst, of the former place.

☞ Charleston papers please copy.

Cairns—Ryckman.—At Fort Hamilton, on Saturday, May 7, in St John's Church, by the Rector, the Rev. M. Sparkes, F. W. Cairns, M. D., to Miss C. E. Ryckman, both of this City.

Parker—Whitehead.—At Newark, N. J., on Wednesday, May 11, by the Rev Edmund Neville, D. D., Rector of Trinity Church, Cortlandt L. Parker to Penelope P., daughter of William A. Whitehead.

DIED.

Lockwood.—In this City, on Sunday morning, May 8, of consumption, Eliza Wells, wife of Charles Lockwood, aged 30 years.

The funeral will take place on Thursday afternoon at 1 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 61 Lexington av.

☞ Boston and Newburgh papers please copy.

Tyler.—In this City, on Tuesday, May 10, Mrs. Christopher Tyler, aged 56 years.

Burt.—In this City, on Wednesday morning, May 11, Richard Burt, formerly of Dorsetshire, England, aged 34 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, and of his father-in-law, William Harnett, are invited to attend the funeral, on Friday afternoon next, at 2½ o'clock, from his residence, No. 116 6th-av.

Hutchinson.—In this City, on Wednesday, May 11, Emily daughter of James and Margaret B. Hutchinson, in the 27th year of her age.

Notice of funeral will be given in Friday morning's paper.

Badeau.—At New-Rochelle, on Wednesday morning, May 11, Jonathan Badeau, in the 80th year of his age.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, on Saturday, at 2 o'clock P. M. The New-Haven cars leave 27th-st. Station at 12¾ M.

Schenck.—At Fishkill Landing, on Tuesday, May 10, Homer Schenck, aged 47 years

His funeral will take place this day, (Thursday,) May 12, at 3 o'clock P. M., from his late residence.

Hartt.—At Portsmouth, Va., on Tuesday, May 10, Samuel T. Hartt, Naval Constructor, aged 44 years.

THE CELEBRATED WATCHES MADE BY HENRY REYNOLDS LEMON, OF LIVERPOOL, MOST PERFECT TIMEKEEPERS,
AMERICAN WATCHES, IN GOLD AND SILVER CASES,
GOLD, DIAMOND AND ENAMEL WATCHES FOR LADIES,
ETRUSCAN GOLD WATCHES FOR LADIES,
RICHLY ENGRAVED WATCHES FOR LADIES,
SILVER PATENT LEVERS AND DETATCHED LEVERS,
For sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway,
One door below Canal-st,
Formerly No. 11 Wall-st.

GOLD LOCKETS FOR DAGUERREOTYPES OR HAIR,
GOLD SPECTACLES AND EYE GLASSES,
GOLD CHARMS FOR WATCH CHAINS,
GOLD BELT BUCKLES AND CUFF PINS,
For sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway.

JET EAR RINGS, PINS AND BRACELETS
GOLD AND SILVER THIMBLES,
HAIR EAR-RINGS, PINS, BRACELETS, NECKLACES AND STUDS,
GOLD AND JET CROSSES,
For sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway.

MISSES' GOLD AND STONE FINGER-RINGS,
GENTLEMEN'S BREAST-PINS,
GOLD ROLLER CHAIN BRACELETS
CORAL AND LAVA BRACELETS,
For sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway.

GOLD WATCHES,
OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS,
For sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, Importer,
No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.,
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THE CELEBRATED WATCHES
MADE BY HENRY REYNOLDS LEMON,
OF LIVERPOOL, MOST PERFECT TIMEKEEPERS,
For sale by GEO. C ALLEN,
Agent for the Manufacturer,
No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

WATCHES CLEANED AND REPAIRED
In the best manner
AT LESS THAN USUAL PRICES,
By the finest London and Geneva workmen, at
G. C. ALLEN'S, No. 415 Broadway.

ANOTHER REMARKABLE CURE
BY HYATT'S LIFE BALSAM.
I suffered for nine years from an ulcer, the result of an abrasion of the skin, which discharged constantly pieces of bone, and for which some of our greatest physicians could find no name, nor could they in the least give me any relief. They at length advised, as the only means of saving life, the amputation of my limb. To this I would not consent. Chance threw in my way, about this time, a friend, who recommended
HYATT'S LIFE BALSAM.
I procured some of it, and experienced immediate relief, and I now deem myself recovered. I have recommended the LIFE BALSAM for similar complaints and rheumatism that it has cured. It is, indeed, a LIFE BALSAM. MRS. MARTIN, Melrose, N. Y.
HYATT'S LIFE BALSAM is a certain remedy for rheumatism, scrofula, salt rheum, dyspepsia, and all diseases of the blood, &c.; 75 cents per bottle, six for $4. Principal dépôt, No. 246 Grand-st. Agent for Brooklyn Mrs. HAYES, No. 115 Fulton-st.

BOWERY CLOTHING EMPORIUM.
ESTABLISHED 1837.
W. L. CONKLIN & CO.,
NO. 8 BOWERY.
Wish to call the attention of the public to their assortment of MEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING!
SPRING OVERCOATS! BUSINESS SUITS!
A large assortment of SPRING OVERCOATS,
AT VERY LOW PRICES, ranging from $6 upward.
Fancy Cassimere Pants and Vests in proportion.
GOODS MADE TO ORDER in the MOST FASHIONABLE STYLE, at short notice, and upon economical terms. DON'T FORGET—No. 8 BOWERY.

SILVER SOAP.—THIS UNIQUE PREPARATION for cleaning and polishing silver-plated ware, mirrors, marble, tin, &c., is most convenient and effective. It gives a finer and more lasting polish than whiting, with half the labor, and without soiling the fingers. For cleaning fine house paint, it is invaluable. Sold by HEGEMAN & CO., Nos. 161, 399, 511 and 756 Broadway.

BOATS! BOATS!—PLEASURE BOATS OF ALL kinds can be had at O. R. INGERSOLL'S New Bazaar, Nos. 243 and 244 South-st., and Nos. 477 and 479 Water-st.; main office, No. 243 South-st. Over 100 boats on hand; from a lady's rowing skiff to a gentleman's yacht.

NEVER BEFORE OFFERED AT RETAIL.
A SEWING MACHINE FOR AND WITHIN THE REACH OF ALL.
A practical family Sewing Machine only $6. Bartlett's patent novelty $6 Sewing Machine has been proved and improved during the past nine months. Manufacturing facilities immensely increased. This day opening for wholesale and retail. Salerooms No. 411 Broadway, corner Canal-st., New York, and No. 732 Chesnut-st., Philadelphia.
E. E. Huggins General Agent for the States of Ohio and Indiana office No. 48 6th-st., Cincinnati, Ohio. Howard Huggins, General Agent for the States of Missouri and Illinois, office No. 92 South 4th-st., St. Louis, Mo. George F. Leggett, General Agent for the State of Michigan, office No. 17 Woodbridge-st., Detroit, Mich. Exclusive agencies now being established in every County throughout the United States. Applicants for agencies will address J. W. BARTLETT, patentee and licenser, at principal office, No. 411 Broadway, New-York.

BALDWIN'S
CLOTHING ESTABLISHMENT,
THE LARGEST IN THE CITY,
Built by Wm. B. Astor, Esq., expressly for the business
NOS. 209 AND 211 BOWERY
THE LARGEST AND FASHIONABLE STOCKS OF READY-MADE CLOTHING EVER OFFERED.
The CUSTOM DEPARTMENT not excelled in art or taste by any establishment.
SEASONABLE GOODS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
Persons will buy goods here cheaper than at any other store in this City.
Ladies are invited to call and examine the Children's Department.

COLLATION.
AMERICAN CONGREGATIONAL UNION.
This Annual Festival will be held at the City Assembly Rooms, No 448 Broadway, (near Canal-street,) on THURSDAY EVENING. Doors open at 6 o'clock. The presiding officer, HENRY WARD BEECHER, will take the Chair, and make the opening address at 7 o'clock. Prof. Thatcher, of New-Haven; Dr. Anderson, of Rochester; the Rev. Messrs. Dexter, of Boston; Wolcott, of Providence; Rev. Dr. Scudder, and others, will take part in the services.
Dodworth's Select Band has been secured to furnish instrumental music. Vocal music by the Congregation. A distribution of flowers will be made to all the ladies present, and refreshments furnished to the entire audience, without the inconvenience of previous years.
Tickets admission, tickets (50 cents each,) must be secured before Thursday evening. The prospect now is, that none will be sold at the door, as the Committee of Arrangements are determined that the room shall not be uncomfortably crowded. They may be had at the office of the Union, over Appleton's Book-store, and at the *Independent* Office, No. 5 Beekman-st.

GAS FIXTURES AND FRENCH BRONZES,
CHANDELIERS, PENDANTS, BRACKETS, &c.,
Of the latest French, English, And American designs.
FRENCH BRONZES in great variety.
An unequalled assortment of the above goods, selected for the Spring trade, and at reduced rates
STEPHEN PHILBIN,
Nos. 707 Broadway and 331 4th-st.

ICE PITCHERS! ICE PITCHERS!
And echo answers nothing but "Ice Pitchers." Well, I shall endeavor to keep a constant supply of plated and Britannia ones for my numerous patrons.
LUCIUS HART, Nos. 4 and 6 Burling-slip.

ST. CATHARINE MINERAL WATER
IN ITS NATURAL STATE.
The greatest Purifier of the Blood yet discovered. A fresh supply just received from the Spring.
C. L. MATHER, Agent, Astor House, N. Y.

CENTRAL OHIO RAILROAD.—A MEETING of the Bondholders under the 1st and 2d mortgages of the Central Ohio Railroad Company, will be held at the office of Cliff & Lane, No. 44 Nassau st., on THURSDAY, 12th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., important business will come before the meeting.
FREDERICK A. LANE, Counsel for Trustee.

WHISKERS IN SIX WEEKS.—YES. MY magical Ongwent will force a fine beard or moustache or hair to grow luxuriantly within that time, without staining or injuring the skin. Price $1. Sent to any address by mail free. E. G. GRAHAM, No. 169 Nassau-st.

NEW BOOKS.

PUBLISHED THIS DAY.

I.

THE COMPLETE WORKS OF MICHAEL DE MONTAIGNE, Comprising his Essays, Journey to Italy and Letters, with Notes from all the commentators, Biographical and Bibliographical Notices, etc.]

By W. Hazlitt.

A new and carefully-revised edition. Edited by O. W. Wight. Four volumes, 12mo, cloth, $6.

This edition of Montaigne's Works is a reproduction, with corrections and important additions, of Mr. William Hazlitt's edition, published by Templeman, in London; hitherto, the edition of Mr Hazlitt has been the best in the English language. Our edition is incomparably superior to his in typography, besides being more complete and more correct. Our editor and the Cambridge printers have verified the classical quotations of Montaigne nearly three thousand in number,) new letters of Montaigne have been added, bibliographical and critical notices have been extended, and the fourth volume prefaced with a biography of Montaigne, (300 pages long,) abridged especially for this edition from the recent work of Mr. Bayle St. John. This edition also contains a portrait and copious index. For beauty of typography, convenience of form, correctness and completeness, the publishers confidently promise an unequaled edition of the quaint old Gascon Essayist.

II.

THE ADVENTURES OF TELEMACHUS. By Archbishop Fenelon 1 vol., 12mo. Cloth. $1 25.

This volume contains a Life of Fenelon, by Lamartine; an Essay on the Character and Genius of Fenelon, by Villemain; Critical Notices of Fenelon, from various sources; an account of the different editions of Fenelon's works, and Dr. Hawkesworth's Translation of Telemachus, carefully revised throughout. There are added, in the form of foot-notes, literal translations of those fine passages in the ancient authors imitated by Fenelon.

"Telemachus is the most perfect treatise upon education and political economy that exists in modern times; and this treatise has the unusual merit of being, at the same time, a poem, a moral essay and a narrative."—*Lamartine.*

"When we think of Fenelon in the palace of Louis the Fourteenth, it reminds us of a seraph sent on a divine commission into the abodes of the lost; and when we recollect that in that atmosphere he composed his Telemachus we doubt whether the records of the world furnish stronger evidence of the power of divine virtue to turn temptation into glory and strength, and to make even crowned and prosperous vice a means of triumph and exaltation."—*Dr. Channing.*

To be followed immediately by
PASCAL'S PROVINCIAL LETTERS.
VOLTAIRE'S CHARLES XII.
MADAME DE STAEL'S GERMANY.
VOLTAIRE'S HENRIADE AND SOME OTHER POEMS.
THE THOUGHTS OF PASCAL.
THE MARTYRS OF C

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—THE TWO ELEGANT NEW BROWN stone houses Nos. 112 and 114 Madison-avenue, being each nearly 20 feet front by 60 feet deep; five stories high, built in the very best manner, and replete with every convenience, and will be finished ready for occupancy by the 1st day of March next. Terms very accommodating to a responsible party. For further particulars apply to A. W. FRY, No. 12 Chambers-st., from 11 A. M. to 2 P. M., first floor, office No. 1.

TO BANKS AND CAPITALISTS.

For sale, to close partnership interests, possession given on or before the 1st of May next, the valuable property on the southeast corner of Nassau and Beekman sts., Nos. 130, 132, 134 and 136 Nassau st., and Nos. 13 and 15 Beekman-st. The building is of brown stone, highly ornamented, six stories, with fine dry basement and sub-cellars, and high ceilings, the walls all laid in cement, built in the very best manner, by day's work, by John B. Corlies, Esq.; has a substantial stack of bank vaults and fire-proofs, built from the foundation. The location is believed to be one of the best in the City for Banks, Insurance Companies, and offices for other purposes, being now a great thoroughfare, and is very central and suitable for the Importing and Jobbing interests, as well as the Shipping and Drug and Leather interests. The terminus of the principal City Railroads at the Park is within a few doors of this property. The connection between Beekman-st. and Broadway will soon be completed, agreeably to the ordinance passed Jan. 8 last.

The lower lot and building No. 15 Beekman-st., which is under a five years' lease to a first-class drug house, and the lot and building No. 13 Beekman-st., will be sold separately, if desired; also, the adjoining lots on Nassau-st., Nos. 134 and 136, not yet improved, upon which an outlet or entrance can be made; and the lot in the rear of this property, No. 45 Ann-st., about 170 feet in depth by 28 in front and rear, (making about 270 feet from Beekman-st. to Ann-st.,) will be sold with the others if wanted, or retained.

Offices command higher rents, and the Institutions in this neighborhood will compare favorably in their success with any others in the City.

The Rent Roll of the property is over $36,000.

☞ Three quarters of the purchase money can remain on Bond and Mortgage for a term of years.

For full particulars and plans of premises, apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 14 Pine st.

VILLAS, COUNTRY SEATS, COTTAGES, AND FARMS, FOR SALE,

BY S. EDDY & CO., NO. 51 LIBERTY-ST.

A number of elegant residences, with spacious grounds stocked with fruit trees and shrubbery, and commanding fine river views, at each of the following villages on the Hudson, viz: Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Irvington, Tarrytown, Sing Sing, and Nyack. Also, on Staten Island; at Orange and Bloomfield, N. J. Also, a large number of fruit and dairy farms, and country seats with farms attached, from one to three hours' ride from New-York, at prices ranging from $1,200 to $30,000. N. B.—Several eligible country seats and farms to exchange for good City property.

FOR SALE—THE FINELY FINISHED, FIRST-class, 4-story brown-stone house and lot No. 17 East 32d-st. House built in 1857, and just put in complete order and ready for immediate occupancy. Lot 25x99, house 25x60; built in best manner, with every modern improvement and convenience. Will be sold low, as the owner moves into the country. For particulars apply on the premises, No. 17 East 32d-st., or to H. MASON, No. 25 Water st.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS THREE STORY dwelling located at the southeast corner of 28th-st. and Lexington-av., in perfect order; lot full size; a large part of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. For further particulars, inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank, Pine st.

FOR SALE—AT A SACRIFICE, A FINE STORE property, No. 431 9th av., west side, 3 stories and cellar. Croton and gas; size 25ft. 6in. by 45 ft. deep. Lot 83ft. deep, on a thoroughfare street. Lots built up. Price $6,000—but little money required. Apply to J. E. HATCH, No. 375 9th av.

FOR SALE—A VACANT LOT ON THE SOUTH side of 20th-st., near 9th-av., 20x90 feet. Also, one on 9th-av., near 20th-st. Terms made to suit purchaser. Inquire of J. N. WELLS, No. 167 9th-av.

FOR SALE—HOUSES AND LOTS. ARCHITECtural designs for country houses complete for $5 each, at the architectural office, No. 953 Broadway, near Madison-square. No charge for plans not approved of.

FOR SALE—TWO NEW FIRST-CLASS, HIGH-stoop, four-story, brown-stone houses, well located on 3d-av., corner 18th-st., finished with all the modern improvements. Price $13,000 and $9,500. Apply on the premises.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

HUDSON RIVER PROPERTY FOR SALE, WITH A WATER FRONT OF 1,300 FEET.

The beautifully located property at Verplanck's Point, 40 miles from the City of New-York, containing 100 acres, including woodlands and pastures, unsurpassed for beauty of location by any property on the river. For particulars, apply to JOHN COOK & CO., No. 42 Cedar-st., New-York.

ELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE. —On Echo Bay, New-Rochelle, consisting of 20 acres of land overlooking the Sound, having a water front on three sides of a quarter of a mile, with a good stone dock belonging to the premises. The mansion is 68x60, and contains over 20 rooms, a gardener's cottage with 6 rooms, carriage-house, stables, ice-house, benery; 4 good wells and fine springs; a large brick building, three-stories, 50x100, with an L 25x45, well built, walls 16 in. thick; also a brick building on the dock 40x45. The grounds are beautifully laid out, and all the roads McAdamized. The mansion is situated on high ground in the midst of a six-acre grove of large forest trees; about a thousand fruit trees, in bearing, of the choicest varieties of pears, apples, plums, cherries, peaches, &c.; small fruits in abundance; 100 quarts of berries was picked in one day alone last year. The number and varieties of ornamental trees, shrubs, &c., are too numerous to name in an advertisement, and must be seen to be properly appreciated. Will be sold with or without the furniture, &c. Also for sale, a beautiful location on Davenport's Neck, 7 acres, having two water fronts, an elegant house in course of erection. Also, several very choice lots in the Village. For particulars, inquire of THADDEUS DAVIDS, Nos. 127 and 129 William-st., where a lithographic view of the place can be seen.

N. B. It is one of the healthiest places in the Union, and less than half a mile from the railroad station.

FOR SALE—GLEN POINT, ON THE NORTH RIVER—Between West Point and Newburgh, overlooking the river, and lying between Idlewild Glen and a deep ravine. The grounds are open in the centre and covered by a peach orchard; sides heavily wooded; the entrance is shaded and romantic; contains about ten acres of land. For a person wishing a wild, secluded spot, in the midst of a growing neighborhood, a rare opportunity is offered. Also, about 10 acres extending from Idlewild Brook to the Newburgh road; has a fine building site and river view, and possesses almost every variety of fruit that a family would need; it has 300 quince, 360 grape vines, half an acre of raspberries, also pears, plums, cherries, apples, currants, Lawton blackberries, &c., all in bearing. Also, many fine old trees. A new home with the advantages of an old one. Distance from New-York, 60 miles. Daily communication by steamer *Thomas Powell*, and steam-ferry from Cornwall, meeting Hudson River trains. Inquire of F. W. BODSTEIN, No. 763 Broadway, E. L. FANCHER, Esq., No. 129 Broadway, or of JAMES G. ROE, on the premises, Cornwall, Orange County N. Y.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE.—FOR SALE, AT Fordham, Westchester County, the residence lately occupied by Dr. Walsh. The house is 42x38, built by days' work in the most substantial manner, filled in with brick, and has marble mantels throughout. The carriage-house and out-buildings are ample and complete, and the whole place in perfect order. The grounds contain 3½ acres, and are highly improved with a great variety of fruit and ornamental trees. The house commands an extensive view on all sides, from East River to the Palisades. It is but half a mile from Fordham Station on Harlem Railroad, and but 12 miles from the City Hall. It will be sold for $12,000, and a portion of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage. Apply to A. R. WALSH, No. 211 Pearl-st.; or to Dr. WALSH, on the premises.

ORANGE, N. J.—FOR SALE, AT AUCTION, AT the Orange Hotel, in Orange, N. J., on MONDAY, May 16, at 2 o'clock P. M., a very valuable House and Lot, situated on Main street, Orange, within two minutes walk of the railroad station, and convenient to the principle churches, schools, and stores of the town. The house is two stories high, with attic and basement, handsomely finished, and in good order. The lot is about 67 feet wide, in front and rear, by about 140 feet deep. The property is very eligibly located and will form a desirable residence for persons doing business in New-York.

Also, at the same time and place, a lot of land about 80 feet wide on said Main-street, with a dwelling house thereon, well adapted for a business location. JOHN L. BLAKE, Atty.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY—A large three-story house, 36 by 40, containing 24 rooms, are hard finished, with 2 acres land, with fruit trees; an excellent well of water in area; brick cistern in rear; the water from each is brought into the house by force pumps; situated in the village of Bloomingview, Staten Island, two miles from Rossville, where steamboats ply daily, at from 10 to 15 cents; each 1½ hour sail from the City, and within one quarter of a mile of the Staten Island Railroad Dépôt; three quarters of a mile from Princes' Bay. A most delightful place for bathing and fishing. For further particulars, apply to SAMUEL EDDY, No. 51 Liberty-st., New-York.

FOR SALE AT PEEKSKILL—A BEAUTIFUL residence with 3 acres of ground, part of which is covered with a splendid grove of native forest trees; house two-story frame, filled in with brick, well built and in perfect order, size 34x36; contains 14 rooms, is handsomely situated, and commands an extensive view of the river and adjoining country; fine garden, and an abundance of fruits of different varieties. Apply to P. C. BULKLEY, No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey Court.

TO LET AT NEWBURGH, N. Y.—A LARGE and beautiful house, in complete order, with water and gas throughout, situated at the north end of the village, commanding a fine view of the river and surrounding country, formerly occupied by L. P. Dodge, Esq. For further particulars, inquire of J. C. MASTERS, Newburgh, or to D. McDOWELL, No. 40 Park place, New-York.

FOR SALE—AT STAMFORD, CONN., A BEAUTIful country residence, about 10 minutes ride from the depot, with 15 or 31 acres of good land, set out with large shade and ornamental trees of full growth, and fruit trees in full bearing of the most choice kinds. The house is airy and convenient, with hall through; the outbuildings are good. For terms, apply at No 773 Broadway, or of CHAS. P. HOLMES, on the premises.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT, with carriage house, stable and three acres, at Sing Sing. The dwelling is spacious, finished in the finest style, with gas and other improvements; has splendid river and mountain views, and is ten minutes walk from dépôt. Possession immediately. Plans, &c., with S. EDDY & CO., No. 51 Liberty-st.

TO LET—AT TARRYTOWN, ON THE HUDSON, within a few minutes' walk of steamboat or dépôt, a neat cottage, located on high ground, surrounded with fruit and shade trees; will be let low to a good tenant. Apply to LEWIS R. RYERS, No. 39 Park row, New-York City, or of Mr. BOYD, at the foundry at Tarrytown.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A TWO-STORY frame house; also, a large garden already planted, and in order for the season, in the beautiful town of New-Rochelle, within forty minutes ride of this City. Steamboats are running daily and Sundays. Inquire of J. B. ROBINSON, Main-st., New-Rochelle.

TO LET OR LEASE—A HOUSE SUITABLE for a Summer residence, situated on the shore of New-Utrecht Bay, seven miles from the City. Location healthy. For particulars, apply to LOUIS B. BADER, No. 22 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—COTTAGE RESIDENCE AT RHINEbeck village, in Dutchess County; house is nearly new, in perfect order and contains twelve rooms; garden is spacious, and well stocked with fruit and shrubbery. Possession immediately. Apply to F.T. GARRETTSON, 24 Wall-st., N. Y., or R. J. GARRETTSON, Rhinebeck.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE WITH about one acre of land, pleasantly situated near Fordham, at ¾ of a mile's distance from the Harlem Railroad Dépôt. The dwelling house, an elegant structure, 6 years old, is in the Italian style, with a Campanile or Italian tower. It contains 13 rooms, besides a kitchen and cellarage, water-closet and bath-room, with hot and cold water, dumb waiter and speaking tubes. The grounds, divided in pleasure and vegetable gardens, are stocked with full grown, bearing fruit trees, and barn, stables, chicken-yard, &c., are conveniently arranged. Price moderate. Apply to A. M. CORN, No. 58 William-st.

TO LET—THE COUNTRY SEAT OF THE SUBscriber at Astoria, on the bank of the river, quite near the steamboat landing. The location is healthy; the house, which is partially furnished, will accommodate a large family. There is on the ground a variety of fine ornamental, and the choicest fruit trees in full bearing; a hot-house stocked with plants; an ice house filled; a laundry building, with sleeping apartments, and other requisite buildings. The garden is large and now seeded. A portion of the adjacent farming land would, if required, also be let. Apply to BYAM K. STEVENS, No. 195 Water-st.

FOR SALE—AT ELTONA, A LARGE, WELL-built and convenient house, 25x30, wing 20x35, about five minutes' walk from the Railroad dépôt, one hour from the City by steamboat or cars, with about twelve lots of ground attached. Apply to R. H. ELTON, No. 24 Beekman-st., New-York, or WM. O. ROOSA, on the premises.

Also, for sale or to let, several houses of different styles, convenient to the City. Apply to H. H. ROBERTSON, Mott Haven.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY SEAT, FACING LONG Island Sound, twenty-five acres best-quality land, produces 50 tons best hay annually; fine garden, well laid out; fruit and shrubbery in abundance; dock and harbor for boats; water seven feet at high tide; buildings plain, but all in good order, suitable for a gentleman doing business in the City; three-quarters of an hour's ride by railroad; would sell about 11 acres separately. Apply to DODGE & VARIAN, 238 Bleecker-st.

GOTHIC COTTAGE FOR SALE.—A NEAT-well-arranged house, on the side terrace of a beautiful villa road, near the Tubby Hook Dépôt, on this island with about 14 rooms, and so constructed as to command views of both the Hudson and Harlem Rivers. With the house, about 12 lots of land, most of which is in natural forest. There is a large supply of water, good furnace, &c. It will be sold at a bargain, and early possession given. For further details and terms, apply to THOMAS J. STEWART, Nos. 30 and 32 Pine-st.

TO LET—A HOUSE IN SOUTHPORT, CONN.—A small, convenient, modern cottage, adjoining the salt water, well shaded, with conveniences for bathing; piazzas front and rear; with extensive views of the Sound and the adjoining village. Within 8 minutes' walk of the Railroad Station. Will be rented very low to a desirable tenant. Inquire of BULKLEY, BRO. & CO., or THADDEUS DAVIDS & CO., New-York, or to ANDREW BULKLEY, Esq., Southport.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A COUNTRY SEAT at Sing Sing; newly painted inside and out; double piazzas on four sides; excellent water; gas throughout; carriage-house, barn, stable, &c.; beautiful view of the Hudson River; four acres land; choice fruit; less than one mile from dépôt. Inquire of WM. McCORD, opposite the premises, or of the owner, No. 155 Duane-st., New-York. WILLET McCORD.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY SEAT AT YONKERS; 10 acres on Hudson River, commanding a magnificent view; on the premises is a new and elegant mansion, built in the best manner, having gas, hot and cold water throughout, two hot-air furnaces, &c. The above will be sold at a bargain. Apply to C. H. BUCKMASTER, No. 112 Front-st., where further information may be obtained.

TO RENT—A VERY DESIRABLE BRICK COTtage on the north side of Staten Island, within a short distance of the Ferry Landing; about two acres of land handsomely laid out and in complete order; spring water brought into the house, and in the stable. Inquire of the subscriber, at Ketchum, Howe & Co.'s, No. 40 Exchange-place. E. BEMENT.

TO LET AT NEW-ROCHELLE—NEAR THE Neptune House, a beautiful country seat furnished, immediately upon the river; five acres in flower and kitchen garden, with choice fruit; gardener kept; fruit and vegetables supplied; good bathing, fishing and boating; 15 minutes to the cars, three to the steamboat. Trains from 27th st. at 7 and 9 A. M., and 12:45 P. M. Inquire of JOHN BOLTON, on the place.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A FINE COUNTRY residence; six acres of land; a fine orchard of peach, plum and apple trees; good out buildings; situated in the village of Claverack, Columbia County, N.Y., within five minutes' walk of the Hudson River Institute. One of the very best boarding schools in the country. Terms $4,000. Address Rev. A. FLACK.

TO RENT OR EXCHANGE—A BEAUTIFUL country seat on the west bank of the Hudson, above the Highlands; large, thoroughly-finished house and necessary out-buildings, with six acres of land handsomely improved, with fruit and ornamental trees and shrubbery. Will be rented for one year, or exchanged for a house and lot in Brooklyn or New-York. CLARK & FAULKNER, No. 16 Wall st.

TO LET—A NEAT COTTAGE, NEARLY NEW and just newly painted, with large garden, pleasantly situated on a retired street in the village of Flushing, L. I., six minutes' walk from Railroad dépôt. Communication almost hourly. Desirable location for a small family, and perfectly healthy. Rent low. Apply to D. S. WILLIAMS, No. 107 Chambers st.

COUNTRY SEAT TO LET OR LEASE—ONE of the finest on Staten Island, Clifton side of the Island, ten minutes walk of Vanderbilt's Landing. House furnished. Pasture and hay for horses and cows. For particulars apply at No. 370 Broadway, up stairs, or No. 1 Beaver, first floor.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO LET, LEASE OR FOR SALE.—Modern two-story house, 10 rooms beautiful prospect, six acres, highly picturesque, near the dépôt, South Norwalk. Desirable for an artist, boarding school, or Summer boarding; $75 for the year, $50 for the Summer. BENJAMIN H. COE, No. 1 University Building.

TO LET—A COUNTRY SEAT OR FARM, WITHIN two miles of Newark, N. J. The house, with outbuildings and garden, will be rented separately, or the whole 37 acres will be let on shares to a first-class tenant. Apply to Messrs. KENNEDY & SHERMAN, No. 30 Pine-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—TWO AND A HALF ACRES OF LAND, with a very nice cottage and a fine garden, in Westchester County, the other side of Pelham Bridge. Two-thirds of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage. For terms, apply to W. C. R. ENGLISH, 34 Wall-st.

TO LET—TWO BEAUTIFUL COTTAGES, SITUated in the village of Fordham, very convenient to the dépôt of the Harlem Railroad—one furnished. Will be let for the Summer. Inquire of E. B. HOLMES, No. 167 Broadway, or Mrs. M. E. BERRIAN, Fordham.

NEWPORT COTTAGE TO LET — FURNISHED—Situated on the road to the Fort, commanding a view of the Bay and Ocean. Apply to E. JONES, No. 2 Neilson-place, next to corner of Waverley-place.

FOR SALE, OR TO LET—A COUNTRY PLACE, comprising nine acres of land, with large house, barns, &c., twenty miles from New-York, with which there is hourly communication by Railroad. Apply to J. E. ALLEN, No. 155 Fulton-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—COUNTRY SEAT AT Port Richmond, Staten Island, three minutes' walk from the ferry; house 25x45. Price $2,000; rent $300. DINGEE & HOLDEN, Nos. 9 Nassau, and 13 Pine sts.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE OR exchange for City or Brooklyn property—in perfect order, and everything a gentleman can require for a country residence—at Oyster Bay, Long Island. Apply to WM. H. BRIDGENS, No. 189 William-st.

FARMS.

DUTCHESS COUNTY.—SUPERIOR FARM, 98 acres, ¼ mile from River, of which it has a fine view, 1 mile from Staatsburgh dépôt, 5 from Hyde Park. Dwelling with 12 rooms, barn, sheds, cow-house, &c. Crops nearly all in. Plenty of fruit and shade, brook and springs. For sale very low and only $500 down. A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., No. 7 Pine-st.

TEXAS AND MICHIGAN LANDS FOR SALE. —Fourteen hundred acres of land located in Titus County, Texas, known as the "Isaac Bare" tract. Also, 880 acres of land located in Berrian County, Michigan, heavily timbered. Apply to ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer, No. 35 Wall-st.

ORANGE COUNTY FARM FOR SALE— 160 acres, with excellent soil, fences, fruit and timber, spacious buildings, spring brook for dairy purposes or irrigation, a few minutes' ride from Goshen, in a beautiful farming district. Diagram, &c., with S. EDDY & CO., No. 51 Liberty-st.

FURNITURE.

COTTAGE ENAMELED FURNITURE.— Elegant suites for City and country from $25 and upwards, grained in rosewood, oak, walnut, &c., &c., ornamented in flowers, fruit and fresco. Mattresses, spring beds, &c., at the old established Eagle Enameled Furniture Manufactory, No. 634 Broadway, five doors above Laura Keene's Theater. Goods carefully packed for the country.

A GREAT CHANCE IS NOW OFFERED TO those in want of furniture or bedding, or to those desirous of entering into the business; if not sold at private sale by the 25th inst., will be sold at auction, with the lease, improvements, hair picking and feather baking machines, &c., at No. 1,086 Broadway, between 29th and 30th sts., New-York. Four or five upholsterers wanted.

FOR SALE—A HANDSOME CARVED SUITE OF rosewood furniture.—Etagere centre and side tables, rosewood bedstead, bureau and washstand to match, mirrors, vases, lace curtains, mahogany and black walnut chamber and kitchen furniture, carpets, &c. No. 237 West 24th st.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURNITURE, in all colors and styles, wholesale or retail, at $25 and upwards; also mattresses and paillasses. WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st., four doors east of Broadway, New-York.

MODERN STYLE OF SCHOOL FURNITURE—Manufactured and for sale by N. JOHNSON, No. 490 Hudson-st., New-York. A large supply on hand. Illustrated circulars forwarded on application.

CHAMBER FURNITURE—ENAMELED AND grained in every color and style, warranted to give entire satisfaction. Spring-bed bottoms on hand, and bedding of every description made to order, by E. C. WOODBRIDGE, No. 6 Sullivan-st., near Canal.

IRON BEDSTEADS, IRON HAT RACKS, IRON STORE STOOLS.—Stools put up in stores free of charge. Circulars sent on request. Liberal terms to the trade. JAMES SCOTT, No. 167 Centre, corner Canal-st.

FURNITURE BOUGHT FOR READY MONEY. —A fair value given for furniture, carpets, books, &c., at No. 123 6th-av., between 9th and 10th sts.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

SUPERIOR DOMESTIC ALES.—FAMILIES can be supplied at their residences with the finest qualities of home brewed ale in bottles, kegs or barrels. Some of my bottled ales will compare favorably with the imported article, and at about one-half the cost. G. E. MENDUM, No. 90 Cedar-st., corner Broadway. N. B.—Twenty varieties of foreign and domestic ales constantly on draught for sampling.

CELEBRATED SCOTCH, ENGLISH, AND American Ales, for family use, put up in 3, 5, and 10-gallon kegs, or in bottles, for sale at the family wine-store, corner of Broadway and Cedar-st. G. E. MENDUM, formerly No. 18 Wall-st.

N. B.—Twenty varieties of fine draught ales now open for sampling.

TO LET.

TO LEASE.—THE UPPER PART OF THE FIVE story white marble building, No. 555 Broadway. The first lot is 200x25 feet. The others are divided into a front and rear building with an entrance both from Broadway and Mercer-st., and a hoistway on Mercer-st. It has been occupied for the last 6 years by Mr. Waterbury's Cabinet Furniture Ware-rooms. For further information apply to WM. TAYLOR, No. 555 Broadway, or to JOHN TAYLOR, No. 335 Broadway.

TO LET—THE STORE 100 FEET BY 23, WITH basement and cellar, No. 210 William-st., and workshops in the rear building, 60 feet by 40, 10 windows in each; store No. 204 William-st.; the 4th and 5th floors of house No. 113 Nassau-st., for light manufacturing purposes. Inquire of M. J. GILHOOLY, No. 78 Nassau-st.

TO LET—A FIRST-CLASS HIGH-BASEMENT house, No. 162 West 21st-st., between 7th and 8th avs. Has all the modern improvements and in good condition. Also, a first class, high basement, three-story brick house, eight blocks from the ferry, Brooklyn; has all the modern improvements. Inquire of Dr. GLOVER, No. 4 Ann-st.

TO LET—THE ENGLISH-BASEMENT HOUSE No. 171 West 37th-st., between 7th and 8th avs. House in fine order. The present occupant leaves for the country, and will sell any or all the furniture, &c. if desired. Will rent house low to a good tenant. Inquire of S. K. LANE, No. 92 Broad-st.

TO LET—A LARGE THREE-STORY AND BASEment house, No. 48 Clinton-place, between 5th-av. and University-place. The house contains the modern improvements, and is very eligibly situated. Apply to THOS. MACFARLAN & SONS, 180 10th st., near 3d-av.

TO LET—A VERY NEAT BROWN-STONE HOUSE, No. 20½ East 20th st. The house was built for the accommodation of a small family, and contains gas fixtures, Croton water, range, stationery wash tubs, bathroom, &c; rent $600. Apply to THOS. MACFARLAN & SONS, No. 180 10th-st., near 3d-av.

$350—FOR RENT—THE LOWER PART OF A first-class, brown-stone front house, No. 189 West 50th-st., consisting of two basements, two parlors, and four rooms on third floor; house contains all the modern improvements. Inquire of W. H. SILLIMAN, No. 1,028 Broadway, corner of 28th st.

TO LET—THE LARGE BROWN STONE ENGlish basement house No. 146 East 13th-st., near 2d-av. The house is commodious and contains every convenience. Apply to THOS. MACFARLAN & SONS, No. 180 East 10th-st., near 3d-av.

TO LET—THE LARGE FOUR-STORY BROWN-stone English basement house No. 16 Livingston-place, fronting Stuyvesant-square, and containing all the modern improvements. Apply to THOS. MACFARLAN & SONS, No. 180 East 10th-st., near 3d av.

TO LET—THE BRICK BUILDING, STORE AND lofts, No. 41 Harrison st. Superior location for provision or commission business. Apply to WHITE & VAN VLIET at the malt house on the corner of Betnune and West sts.

TO LET—FOR ONE OR THREE YEARS, THE neat three-story brick dwelling, No. 96 West 12th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.; has all the modern improvements. Apply to BRADY & SPROULE, No. 217 Fulton-st.

TO LET—A TWO-STORY FRAME HOUSE WITH kitchen in rear in Bloomingdale, near Broadway, in first rate condition, hard walls, marble mantels and speaking tubes; a desirable location. Apply to S. D. WOODRUFF, No. 475 8th-av.

TO LET—SOME OF THE BEST OFFICES IN THE Park Bank Building; Also, the 4-story house No. 68 St. Mark's-place, 8th-st. Apply at the Bank, No. 3 Beekman-st.

TO RENT—FOR A GENTEEL FIRST-CLASS private boarding-house, a 4-story brown-stone front dwelling house, one door from 5th av., on 31st-st. None but first-class parties need apply. S. W. BENEDICT, Northwest corner of Broadway and 35th-st.

TO LET—SECOND STORY, FRONT BASEMENT, and one room on fourth floor of house No. 12 Boorman-place, 33d-st., between 8th and 9th avs., only to a small family. Rent $400.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE CHURCH IN 24TH-st., near 9th-av. For terms inquire of J. N. WELLS, No. 167 9th av. Possession immediately.

TO RENT—TWO OFFICES ON THE THIRD floor, fronting the Park, in the *Times* Building. Apply at the *Times* Office.

TO LET—SECOND FLOOR NO. 35 SPRUCE-ST., with a fire office attached. Now in use as a leather store. Inquire of A. L. DENNIS & CO., 25 Park-row.

TO PLUMBERS, UPHOLSTERERS OR OTHERS wishing a store and shop room —Store No. 123 Bowery, with a 3 story rear building, to let or lease. Apply to C. V. ANDERSON, No. 161 Allen-st., from 12 to 1, or after 7 P. M.

SCHOOL-ROOMS TO LET—IN THE BIBLE House, Astor-place, a suite of rooms well adapted for the purpose and occupied for the last six years by a first-class school. Offices to let in the same building, which are very desirable. Apply at the Treasurer's Office, in the Bible House, entrance on 4th-av.

TO MANUFACTURERS.—OFFICES TO LET—Southwest corner of John and William sts.—entrance on John st.—second loft, or third floor, very light, accessible, Croton and hoisting. Will be let in one loft. J. W. HAMERSLEY, No. 44 Bond-st., 9 to 11, B. Mark's corner store.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—WILLIAM H. SMITH, Plaintiff, against ODIAH L. SHELDON, WILLIAM L. HARRIS, HORACE B. SHELDON and LUCIUS M. SHELDON, Defendants. Summons for money Demand on contract: (Com. not served.) To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in said City, on the 9th day of April, 1859, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 271 Broadway, corner of Chambers street, in the City of New York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of twelve hundred and sixty-four dollars and seventy-four cents, with interest thereon, as claimed in said complaint, besides the costs of this action.—Dated New-York, April 9, 1859. LUTHER R. MARSH, Plaintiff's Attorney, No. 271 Broadway, ap21-law6wTh* corner Chambers-street, New-York.

SUPREME COURT—WESTCHESTER COUNTY —ABRAHAM HATFIELD, plaintiff, against THOS. STANFORD, and REBECCA his wife, WILLIAM H. BOWNE and THOMAS B. BOWNE.—Summons for Relief.—(Com. not Ser.)—To Thomas Stanford: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Westchester, at White Plains, in said county, on the 12th day of April, 1859, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, in the Town of Westchester, County of Westchester, State of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated April 13, 1859. JAS. P. SANDERS, Plaintiff's Attorney, ap14-law10wTh* Westchester, N. Y.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against STEPHEN W. MEECH, late of Norwich, in Connecticut, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of Samuel T. Hyde, No. 27 Cliff-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 22d day of July next.—Dated New-York, Jan. 19, 1859. ja20-law6mTh* ANN E. MEECH, SAMUEL T. HYDE, } Administrators.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN MOHRMANN, Jr., late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of ROBERT BENNER, Counselor-at-law, No. 75 Nassau-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of August next.—Dated New-York, Jan. 12, 1859. ja13-law6mTh* CORD MOLLER, Administrator.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM C. THOMPSON, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office No. 7 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 19th day of July next. Dated, New-York, the 19th day of January, 1859. ja20-law6mTh* GEO. MACKENZIE, Adm'r.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN JACOB GOLL, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the Subscribers at the office of Robert Benner, Counsellor-at-Law, No. 75 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of August next.—Dated New-York, Jan. 12, 1859. JOHN G. STEARNS, j13-law6mTh* EBENEZER H. BROWN, } Executors.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of RICHARD ROGERS, late of the City of New-York, merchant, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their office, No. 343 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of September next.—Dated New-York, March 16, 1859. HENRY ROBINSON, MATTHEW DALY, } Ex'rs. mh17-law6mT*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ISAAC DEVOE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her residence in the village of Yonkers, Westchester County, New-York, on or before the 5th day of September next.—Dated New York, March 2, 1859. MIRIAM C. DEVOE, Administrator. mh3-law6mTh*

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—BETWEEN TWENTY SIXTH AND FORTY-second sts. a double-case SILVER WATCH, with silver fob-chain, two gold keys and gold ring. The finder will be rewarded by leaving it at No. 5 West 31st-st., and receive the thanks of the owner, who is a poor colored woman.

LOST—MAY 11, ON THE H. R. R. CARS, BElow Manhattanville, or in a 23d-st. stage, a gold-enameled MOURNING PIN, marked "L. W. D.," and "A. D., died Aug. 15, 1849." The finder will be suitably rewarded on leaving it at MORTON & GRINNELL'S, Park-place.

FINE ARTS.

A CARD.—THE FINE ARTS.— THE SUBscriber respectfully announces that in consequence of his departure for Europe, he will dispose of, at public sale, during the present month, his collection of pictures, including the celebrated "Falstaff" by WASHINGTON ALSTON, and a small cabinet specimen by EUGENE VERBOECKHOVEN, together with numerous works of art by painters of established reputation. Notice of the time and place of exhibition will be given one week previous to the sale. J. P. BEAUMONT, No. 518 Broadway.

ARTISTS, TEACHERS AND SCHOOLS are respectfully informed that the subscriber is now selling the best English canvas, oil and water colors, brushes, pastels, drawing-paper, &c., at lower prices than any other house in the city. All the materials for Grecian painting. Frames on hand and made to order. W. SCHAUS, No. 629 Broadway.

INSTRUCTION.

MRS. WILLIAMS' SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 26 West 39th-st., near 5th-av., (Murray Hill.)

The Spring and Summer term commences 26th April. The course of instruction embraces all the branches requisite for a thorough and accomplished education.

French is the language of the school and family.

An omnibus will be provided for those residing at a distance. Mrs. Williams refers, by permission, to the following named gentlemen:

The Hon. Washington Irving, Irvington; the Rev. Francis Vinton, D. D., Walden Pell, Esq., Jasper Corning, Esq., Wm. M. Gawtry, Esq., Lewis B. Brown, Esq., Charles Cochran, Esq., R. Whitehouse, Esq., James Watson Webb, Esq., New-York; Philo H. Perry, Esq., Tarrytown; the Rev. Alex. G. Mercer, Newport, R. I.; Ex-Gov. Wm. Gibbs, Newport, R. I.; Duncan C. Pell, Esq., Newport, R. I., and numerous others.

MR. G. VANDENHOFF, No. 9 East 18th-st., 5th-av. ELOCUTION.

ELM-PARK COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE FOR BOYS, LITCHFIELD HILL, CONN.—The Rev. Dr. RICHARDS & SON, Principals. The Summer term of 22 weeks will commence on the first Tuesday in May. The Institution has an established reputation for high scholarship and successful discipline. Rare facilities for manly sports and physical training. Terms moderate. Circulars will be sent and inquiries answered on application to the Principals, or R. A. WATKINSON, Esq., No. 20 Nassau-st.

P. S.—Dr. RICHARDS & SON can be consulted for three days, at the aforesaid place, from 11 A. M. to 3 P. M.

NORWICH COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.— The Summer term of this classical and scientific boarding school for boys, opens on the 1st Wednesday in May. The location is one of the pleasantest in New-England, and the educational advantages are of the first order. For circulars, address the Principal, the Rev. J. A. Saxton, Norwich, Connecticut, or apply to N. Lane & Co., Stationers, No. 69 Wall-st., New-York, or at T. J. Crowen's Bookstore, No. 699 Broadway.

BALLSTON SPA INSTITUTE — AN ENGlish and Classical School for Boys. Number limited to forty. In this School boys are fitted for business or College. The Summer session of twenty-one weeks begins May 2. Terms $90 per session. For circulars, &c., address the Principals, at Ballston Spa, N. Y. The Rev. N. J. SEELY, C. D. SEELY, } Principals.

TUITION AND BOARD, IF REQUIRED, at No. 53 Remsen-st., Brooklyn Heights. Mrs. TOWNSEND, having been for several years devoted to the education of youth, can refer to the parents of the children confided to her care. Terms moderate. No Summer vacation. Instruction in piano-forte, singing, and water-color drawing, by Miss M. ANTISELL.

AN ENGLISH LADY DESIRES A FEW more pupils to teach business handwriting, from which any other style may be written. Families waited upon, and those who cannot, from various occupations, attend during the day, can meet in class of eight or more, by addressing a note or calling at No. 642 Houston-st., corner of Wooster.

BOYS' BOARDING SCHOOL, NORWALK, CONN.—Delightful and healthy location, easy of access. Special attention paid to young pupils. Terms, $140 per annum. Parents desirous of placing their children in a good school in the country are invited to examine his circulars, sent on application to the Principal, C. H. WHEELER.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE.—$120 A YEAR pays board and tuition in common English. Experienced gentlemen instructors at the head of each of the nine departments. Superior advantages for French, Painting and Piano Music. Excellence and economy the motto. Write for a catalogue. Rev. A. FLACK, A. M., Principal, Claverack, Columbia County, N. Y.

$32 50 PER QUARTER.—ASHLAND INSTITUTE AND MUSICAL ACADEMY, CATSKILL MOUNTAINS.—Both sexes. Students received any time. For particulars, address the Rev. HENRY J. FOX, A. M., Ashland, N. Y., or D. G. HUBBARD, Esq., No. 52 Broadway.

B. A. SMITH'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS—LEXington-av., corner 31th-st. Instruction thorough, discipline efficient. Experimental lectures, with apparatus, to illustrate Natural Philosophy and Chemistry; Terms moderate.

SCHOOL AND HOME EDUCATION —PRIvate French and English Classical School, with fine playground and gymnasium, Nos. 47 and 49 West 26th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av. Mr. ERNST takes charge of a limited number of boys.

THE FERRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE HAS been transferred to the new and elegant buildings Nos. 16 and 18 East 28th st., between Madison and 5th avs. The Rev. Dr. FERRIS, Rector. C. H. GARDNER, A. M., Principal.

TARRYTOWN INSTITUTE.—THE TWENTY-third term commences MONDAY, May 2. Circulars giving full particulars can be obtained at E. GOODENOUGH'S Bookstore, No. 122 Nassau-st., New-York, or of A. NEWMAN, A. M., Principal.

A. H. WHEELER, TEACHER OF WRITING, and book keeping, and ornamental writer, No. 535 Broadway, corner of 13th-st. Arithmetic by an able teacher. Rooms open from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M.

WANTED—SIX MISSES, FROM SEVEN TO THIRteen years of age. Board and tuition $140 per year. Address Mrs. D. D. OWEN, Preceptress, Hudson River Institute, Claverack, Columbia County, N. Y.

THE UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR SCHOOL receives pupils in its Primary, Commercial and Classical Departments at any time, fitting them for business or college. ISAAC FERRIS, Chancellor.

THE MISSES MEEKER'S BOARDING and Day School for Young Ladies will be removed to No. 32 West 40th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., on May 3.

THE MISSES WALKER WILL REMOVE their Day School for young ladies, on May 1, to No. 128 Madison-av., one door below 32d st.

TEACHERS.

WANTED.—A LADY WISHES A SITUATION TO take charge of and educate the children of a family without the assistance of a nurse; she would also direct the reading of older pupils; she has been accustomed to such a charge and can give the highest City references. Address E. N., Box No. 137 *Times* Office.

WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN OF SUCCESSFUL experience in teaching desires an immediate situation; he is a college graduate and a member of the Presbyterian Church; no objection to the South. The best references and testimonials given. Address MANTENOY, Oxford, Chester Co., Penn.

WANTED—BY A LADY, A POSITION AS teacher of English, French, and music, or any of the above, in a school or family in the country. Terms moderate. Address A. M., Box No. 168 *Times* Office.

A GENTLEMAN WITH A LONG EXPERIENCE in teaching Italian, Spanish and French, should like to have a few more pupils. He gives lessons also in the evening. Address C. S., Box 3,291, Post-office.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

CONFIRMATION.

This "Holy Rite" will be administered in St. John's Chapel (Hudson-square, Varick st.,) on the third SUNDAY after Easter, (15th inst.) Services commence at 10½ A. M.

NATIONAL WOMAN'S RIGHTS' ASSOCIATION.—The ninth Anniversary of the National Woman's Rights' Association will be held at Mozart Hall, Broadway, THIS (Thursday) EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Addresses by Lucretia Mott, Ernestine L. Rose, Caroline H. Dall, the Rev. Antoinette Brown Blackwell, and Wendell Phillips. Mrs. DALL will speak on "Mary Wollstoncraft and Margaret Fuller;" Mrs. ROSE, on "Education of Women;" Mrs. BLACKWELL, on "The Practical Injustice arising from Society's Estimate of the Mental Functions of Women." Admission, 10 cents. A meeting for business will be held at same place at 3 o'clock P. M. ELIZABETH CADY STANTON, President. SUSAN B. ANTHONY, Secretary.

RELIGIOUS NOTICE.—THE FIRST REformed Presbyterian Church, Duffield-st., Brooklyn, between Myrtle-av. and Willoughby-sts., is now completed and will be opened for Divine Service on SABBATH, the 15th inst. Service in the MORNING, at 10½ A. M., by the Rev. G. R. McMILLAN, (Pastor elect;) in the AFTERNOON, at 3½ P. M., by the Rev. JOHN N. McLEOD, D. D., of New-York; and in the EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, by Prof. T. W. J. WYLIE, of Philadelphia; after which, the Rev. G. R. McMILLAN will be installed Pastor of the Congregation. The public are respectfully invited.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN UNION.—THE Anniversary will be held at the Church of the Messiah, No. 728 Broadway, on WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY EVENINGS, at 7½ o'clock. Addresses by eminent speakers.

The Festival will be held on FRIDAY EVENING, at Dodworth's Hall. Music, refreshments and brief speeches will be provided. Tickets to the Festival, at 50 cents each, may be had of the officers, and at No. 523 Broadway. D. B. HALSTEAD, Chairman Anniversary Committee.

FIVE POINTS.—THE ANNIVERSARY OF THE Five Points House of Industry will be held, at the Academy of Music, on THURSDAY EVENING, May 12, at 7½ o'clock. Seats free. The Rev. L. M. PEASE the Rev. T. L. CUYLER, Dr. COOK, and the Hon. H. J. RAYMOND will address the meeting. A collection will be taken up. Exercises by the children of the Institution.

A PUBLIC MEETING OF THE AMERICAN Tract Society, Boston, will be held this THURSDAY, A. M., at 10 o'clock, at the Church of the Puritans, Union Square.

Hon. Geo. N. Briggs, Ex-Governor of Massachusetts will preside; and the Rev. Dr. Kirk, the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, and the Rev. Mr. Vrooman of China, will address the audience.

LEE-AVENUE SABBATH SCHOOL, BROOKLYN.—Boys' meetings every THURSDAY NIGHT. Doctor WORLEBAT, the eloquent Syrian Lecturer, will speak on *The Manners and Customs of the Syrians*. THIS EVENING. The Rev. H. D. NORTHRUP, of New-Haven, will preach in Lee-av. Church, NEXT SABBATH.

NEW-YORK INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB.—The Anniversary Exhibition of the Pupils of this Institution will be held at the Academy of Music on THURSDAY, May 12, at 4 o'clock P. M. Tickets of admission, at 15 cents, may be had at the door.

LECTURES.

EULOGY ON JUDGE JAY—AT THE REQUEST of a meeting of the citizens of New-York, held January 12, 1859, FREDERICK DOUGLASS will deliver a eulogy on the life and character of the Hon. WILLIAM JAY, at Shiloh Presbyterian Church, Prince, corner of Marion-st., on THURSDAY EVENING, May 12, 1859. Admission 10 cents, at the door. JOHN PETERSON, CHARLES L. REASON, JAMES McCUNE SMITH. } Committee.

LECTURE—BY AUGUSTUS DE B. HUGHES, Esq., on the *Province of Art*, before the Christian Association of the N. W. P. R. D. Church, (the Rev. H. D. Ganse's,) 23d-st., between 6th and 7th avs., in the Lecture-room of said Church THIS (Thursday) EVENING, at 8 o'clock. Admittance free. The public are invited to attend. E. P. MALTBY, Secretary.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—A PAIR OF GRAY MARES, EIGHT years old, 15½ hands high, sound and kind, quick and stylish travelers. Apply at No. 107 Chambers-st., 3d-story, New-York, or at TINKLEY'S stables, Love-lane, Brooklyn.

RAILROADS.

TRAVELERS FOR THE NORTH, SOUTH, East or West, should buy, before starting, APPLETON'S RAILWAY GUIDE. Price 25 cents. The clear manner in which the through-route maps are delineated enables the traveler to see at a glance how he shall travel. He will save many a dollar by procuring a copy. D. APPLETON & CO., Publishers, Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD. SPRING ARRANGEMENT.

On and after Wednesday, April 6, 1859, Trains will leave 26th-st. Station, New-York, as follows:

7.45 A. M. for Williams Bridge.
8.30 A. M. Mail Train for Albany.
9.30 A. M. for Williams Bridge.
11.30 A. M. for White Plains.
2.30 P. M. for Williams Bridge.
4 P. M. for Dover Plains.
5 P. M. for White Plains.
6.15 P. M. for White Plains, from White and Centre sts.
6.30 P. M. for Williams Bridge.

RETURNING, WILL LEAVE

5 A. M. from White Plains.
5.30 A. M. from Dover Plains.
6.40 A. M. from Williams Bridge.
7 A. M. from White Plains.
8.45 A. M. Mail Train from Albany.
9.30 A. M. from Williams Bridge.
1 P. M. from Williams Bridge.
2 P. M. from White Plains.
5 P. M. from Williams Bridge.

WM. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON and after MONDAY, April 4, 1859, and until further notice, Passenger Trains will leave Pier foot of Duane-st., as follows, viz:—Dunkirk Express, at 6 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and principal intermediate stations. Mail Train, at 8 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate stations. Rockland Passenger, at 3.30 P. M., from foot of Harrison-st., via Piermont, for Suffern and intermediate stations. Way Passenger, at 4 P. M., for Newburgh, Middletown, and intermediate stations. Night Express, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo. The above trains run daily, Sundays excepted. These Express Trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad, for Syracuse; at Corning with the Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester and Buffalo; at Great Bend with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for Scranton; at Hornellsville with the Buffalo and New-York City Railroad; and at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad, for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c. CHARLES MORAN, President.

FREIGHT AND TRAVEL.—BALTIMORE, NEW-YORK AND THE WEST AND SOUTHWEST. —The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and its fully developed connecting lines, offers a most desirable and direct route between New-York and all the cities and towns in the great West and Southwest. Freight promptly conveyed, in largest quantities and at lowest rates, and passengers—first-class and emigrant—ticketed through, with their baggage, with best speed and comfort.

This is the only line by which travelers between New-York and the West can visit Washington City. Round-trip tickets from Baltimore to Washington have been provided especially for travelers between the Eastern cities and the great West, at the largely reduced rate of but two dollars, for which sum, added to the current price of Western tickets, travelers may visit Washington on their way.

Entirely new and superior sleeping cars have been introduced on this road.

New-York Office, No. 229 Broadway, corner of Barclay-st., opposite the Astor House. C. W. PERVEIL, Agent B. & O. Route.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY —Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.

SPRING ARRANGEMENT—Commencing March 19, 1859.—Leaves New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 2 North River, at 7:30 and 12 A. M., and at 4 P. M.; for Somerville, by above trains, and at 5:30 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st., at 7:40 and 12 M., 4 and 5 P. M.

Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad will leave at 7:30 A. M. only; for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 7:30 A. M. and 12 only. JOHN O. STERNS, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM MAY 9, 1859, Trains will leave Chambers-st. Station as follows: Express Trains 6 and 11 A. M. and 5 P. M.; for Hudson 7:15 A. M.; for Sing Sing 10 A. M. and 4 and 10:30 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie 1:15 and 3:20 P. M.; for Tarrytown 2:45 and 6:45 P. M.; for Peekskill 5:30 P. M. The Hudson, Poughkeepsie, Peekskill, Sing Sing and Tarrytown Trains stop at most of the Way Stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher, and Thirty-first sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 4:45 and 8:30 A. M., and 3:45 P. M., and Albany about 15 minutes later. On Sundays at 6 P. M. A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST FROM JERSEY CITY—Mail and Express Line. Leave New-York at 7, 9 and 11 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M.; fare $3. New-Jersey Accommodation, 12 M.; fare $2 25. Tickets sold for Cincinnati and West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 7 A. M., and 6 P. M. J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD —Leaves Fulton Market Wharf, by steamer MATTANO, at 9 A. M., and 1, 3:45, 5:45 and 7:30 P. M. The cars leave Flushing at 6:30, 7:55 and 10 A. M., and 2:30, 4:55 and 6:40 P. M., connecting passengers with the boat at Hunter's Point. Fare 25 cents. WM. N. SMITH, Superintendent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—APRIL 20, 1859.— Leave Brooklyn 10 A. M. for Greenport; 12 M. and 4.30 P. M. for Syosset; 10 A. M. and 3.30 P. M. for Yaphank; 10 A. M., 12 M., 3.30, 4.30 and 5.30 P. M. for Hempstead; 10 A. M., 12 M., 4.30, 5.30, 6.30 and 7.15 P. M., to Jamaica.

INSURANCE.

GERMANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY. OFFICE NO. 5 BEEKMAN-ST. (The Park Bank Building.)

CASH CAPITAL..............................$200,000
(ALL PAID IN.)

This Company having all its Capital paid in, and in process of investment, is now ready to receive applications, and to issue POLICIES OF INSURANCE on Merchandise, Buildings, Ships in Port, and other property on favorable terms.

MAURICE HILGER, President.
RUDOLPH GARRIGUE, Secretary.

DIRECTORS.

MAURICE HILGER,	JACQUES SCHIEB,
MICHAEL LIENAU,	CALEB BARSTOW,
RICHARD HARDT,	GEO. F. THOMAE,
C. BREUSING,	WILLIAM SCHALL,
HENRY BALL,	ANTHONY SCHEITLIN,
EDWARD BECH,	PETER MURRAY,
C. POPPENHAUSEN,	E. KAUPE,
JOHN POTTS BROWN,	JOHN H. ABEEL,
GEO. W. HENNINGS,	WM. H. SMITH,
C. GODFREY GUNTHER,	JOHN CHETWOOD,
CLEMENT HEERDT,	HENRY G. EILSHEMIUS,
JACOB R. SCHUYLER,	HENRY BECKER,
HERM. A. SCHLEICHER,	E. H. C. DOHRMANN,
WM. LOESCHIGK,	CHAS. R. CORNWELL,
RICHARD M. HOE,	REUBEN W. HOWES,
CH. F. DAMBMANN,	MELVIN S. WHITNEY,
PETER S. MARCH,	GEO. J. BYRD,
JOHN F. SCHEPELER,	ROBERT SQUIRES,
HERMAN MARCUSE,	DIEDERICH WESTFALL,
FRANCIS BOLTING,	RUD. C. BURLAGE.

MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE.

BRITISH COMMERCIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, London and New-York. OFFICE—NO. 65 WALL-ST.

Capital..................................$3,000,000
Claims paid..........................over 5,000,000
Deposited with Comptroller of New-York....... 100,000
ESTABLISHED 1820.

BOARD OF REFEREES IN NEW-YORK.

Hon. John Campbell,	J. Phillips Phœnix, Esq.,
Henry Grinnell, Esq.,	James Gallatin, Esq.,
John Cryder, Esq.,	Anthony Barclay, Esq., ex-Consul,
Samuel Wetmore, Esq.,	
Stephen Whitney, Esq.,	Hon. Erastus Corning.

No extra charge for crossing the Atlantic.

Endowments for children, and life assurance in all its branches.

California, Australia and Pike's Peak risks taken at moderate rates.

No. 65 Wall st., New-York, GEO. M. KNEVITT, Manager.

REPUBLIC INSURANCE COMPANY—NO. 16 WALL-ST.—ECONOMY AND SECURITY IN FIRE INSURANCE.—Fire Insurance, combining the mutual plan with the capital stock principle.

The charter of this Company requires that 80 per cent. of the profits shall be annually divided to the assured in scrip bearing interest.

This Company has been in operation for five years, during which time it has declared to its dealers one hundred and thirty-five and one-half per cent. of their premiums. They insure against loss and damage by fire at the lowest current rates of solvent Companies.

The security offered to insurers is an accumulating one, their surplus being now nearly as large as their capital.

All persons who may have held policies issued by this Company, expiring in 1854, 1855, 1856, 1857 or 1858, and have not received the scrip to which they may be entitled, are requested to call and take it, together with the interest which is payable annually in cash.

Under the charter, all scrip not called for in six years from its date of issue, enures to the Company. ROBERT S. HONE, President. DUNCAN F. CURRY, Secretary.

REMOVALS.

REMOVAL.

VANVLECK, READ & DREXEL have removed to No. 40 Wall-st., Manhattan Bank Building, and offer their services in all branches of a legitimate banking business.

We invite attention to our superior advantages in making collections throughout the country. When instructed, claims are placed in suit, or adjusted by faithful and reliable attornies.

Our charges are as reasonable as those of any responsible house in the City. NEW-YORK, May 9, 1859.

REMOVAL.

KEROSENE OIL COMPANY Has removed to NO. 93 PEARL-ST.

THOMAS DIXON, BANKER, Removed to No. 49 William-st., near Pine. Sterling Bills on sale.

REMOVED SINCE THE 1ST OF MAY.— ALEX. VOGELEY'S Office, for the sale of Watch Glasses and Engravings on glass, at No. 116 William-st. Double thick glasses fitted on Watches, and promptly attended to. All orders received.

WILLARD, WOOD & CO. HAVE REMOVED to their new store, 26 and 28 Barclay-st. NEW-YORK, May 10, 1859.

DR. JAMES D. TRASK HAS REMOVED from White Plains, Westchester County, to New-York, No. 12 East 34th-st., between Madison and 5th avs.

REGALIA JEWELS AND JEWELRY OF every description required for lodges, chapters and encampments; also, all Masonic books and diplomas, at the American Masonic Agency, No. 424 Broadway.

MEDICAL.

"CORRUPTION MINING ALL WITHIN" can be rooted out and expunged from the system by the use of "TRIESMAR," Nos. 1, 2 or 3. You who suffer from early indiscretions, should delay not a moment to read "*Human Frailty, or Physiological Researches.*" Sold by Dr. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., New-York. Price 25 cents. Sent free of postage. Sold also by F. C. WELLS & CO., No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York, And J. ATON, No. 166 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

RICORD'S PRACTICE.

Dr. C. D. HAMMOND, PUPIL of RICORD, of Paris (the first Special Surgeon living,) and of Professors CARNOCHAN and MOTT, of New-York, is consulted privately at No. 61 Bleecker st., a few doors east of Broadway, N. Y. All complicated diseases of a certain class effectually treated, including Weaknesses, &c., &c. Office hours from 9 to 3, and from 6 to 9 in the evening. The principal languages spoken. Dr. Hammond's new work, $1.

PILES CERTAINLY AND PERMANENTLY CURED.

Having been a great sufferer, and found a cure after many trials and great cost, I am anxious that others so afflicted may benefit by my experience, and for $1 inclosed, will send by post my treatment and prescriptions. LANSING GRAHAM, care of J. Young, 6 5th-av., N. Y.

HUNDREDS OF THE UNFORTUNATE are disappointed of a cure by not calling on DR. HUNTER at first, the Hunterian Dispensary, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City. Established in 1834, for the Preservation of Human Life. PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—Dr. HUNTER has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; it roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for nothing, that treats of the evil effects of early abuse and indulgence, is embellished with elaborate colored engravings, portraying every feature and phase of disease, exposes the fallacy of the ordinary modes adopted for the cure of local as well as hereditary maladies, and gives the only safe and infallible remedy for expunging every trace of the virus from the system.

DR. WATSON HAS, FOR A LONG SERIES of years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated a vast number of cases with a success which has won for him the confidence of the public. The remedies are mild, and there is no interruption to business. Dr. WATSON receives patients in separate consulting rooms, from 8 A. M. to 8 P. M., at No. 459 Broome-st., second block west of Broadway.

Dr. WATSON'S Work, THE CAUSE AND CURE, issued simultaneously in London and New-York is the only one which clearly explains the nature and mode of treatment of PRIVATE DISEASES in all their different forms; and treats also in full of SPERMATORRHŒA, the result of early indiscretion, excess, or other causes. Anatomical plates of a superior kind, and drawings of every form of disease. Price, $1, post-paid. "Dr. WATSON'S Work has been written by a person of great practical knowledge, and we cordially recommend it."—*Medical Journal*. Sold by the author, as above; also, by CHAS. MILLER, No. 436 Broadway, New-York.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, MARRIED AND SINGLE, IN HEALTH OR DISEASE.—DR. LARMONT'S PARIS, LONDON AND NEW-YORK MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE. 30th edition. Over 400 pages, 12mo, cloth, about one hundred electrotyped engravings. Price $1. Sold also by Wm. A. Townsend & Co., No. 46 Walker-st., near Broadway. Among its contents is the Anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female, all their diseases and weaknesses; latest discoveries in reproduction; European Hospital practice; quacks (advertisers,) their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment. At No 647 Broadway, up stairs, three blocks above St. Nicholas Hotel, New-York, from 10 A. M. to 1, and 5 to 8 evenings.

"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. Larmont and his work."—Courrier des Etats Unis, German Die Reform, Sunday Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, National Democrat, Day Book, Essex Standard, Railway Advocate, Empire City, Police Gazette, New-York Pick, New Brunswick Times, Mercury, [illegible] &c.

CONFIDENTIAL MEDICAL AND SURGICAL consultations.—Dr. R. COBBET, No. 19 Duane-st., adopts this method of informing citizens and strangers that he has for the last 27 years confined his treatment solely to the cure of syphilitic, mercurial and other diseases of a private character. Although it is considered by a portion of the medical profession as a species of quackery for one of its legitimate members to advertise, still the great advantage the unfortunate victims of so fearful a malady derive from a regularly educated physician devoting his attention to this particular branch of the profession must be apparent.

It is deplorable to witness some of the cases that are presented to Dr. C., where the disease has been driven into the system by quacks to break out again in the form of spots and ulcers on the body, pains in the joints and throat, night sweats and emaciation.

Stricture.—Dr. C. has discovered a new process by which he can cure the worst forms of stricture in from 2 to 3 weeks. Constitutional debility brought on by a secret habit indulged in by young men, effectually cured.

Dr. C. is a member of the New-York University Medical College, and the College of Surgeons, London, and the only graduate of the above institutions practising in his specialty in this City. N. B.—See his diplomas in his office, with the signatures of the Professors inscribed thereon; a sure guarantee against deception.

DR. MORAND'S ANTIDOTE—A SPECIFIC remedy for secret diseases, strictures, and diseases of the organs of generation. This valuable remedy expels the virus effectually, and permanently eradicates the disease from the system, effecting a radical cure in a few days. The Antidote is also a perfect preventive, if taken whenever danger is apprehended. No change of diet or interruption of business is necessary. It is purely vegetable, and does not injure the health or constitution. Price $1 per bottle. BARNES & PARK, No. 13 Park-row, General Agents. Sold at the drug-stores No. 10 Astor House, and No. 417 Broadway, corner Canal-st.; corner Hudson and Spring sts.; Bowery and Grand-st.; CALLENDER & CO., 3d and Walnut sts., Philadelphia.

DR. WARD, NO. 483 BROADWAY—PERforms the only permanent and satisfactory cure of private diseases. Remember, all afflicted, that by consulting Dr. WARD you will immediately experience that Richard's himself again. Cure guaranteed; charge, $1. Female diseases successfully treated. His monthly pills, $1 per box, never fail of effect intended. Try them, all ladies in certain situations. Office No. 483 Broadway, near Broome-st. Perfectly private; arranged that patients never meet. Consultations gratis. Attendance till 10 P. M.

DR. LACOSTE, OF PARIS, FIRST ASSISTant to the great Dr. Ricord of that city, induced by the success of his treatment in a certain class of diseases and weaknesses, for the cure of which the French mode of practice is so celebrated, can be consulted in America for a few months longer at No. 512 Broadway, daily, from 11 to 4 and 7 to 8 P. M. Recent cases cured in 24 hours.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.—EXCLUSIVE treatment of diseases of females. Patients from a distance provided with private board, nursing, &c. Remedies for monthly derangements from $1 to $5. Relief guaranteed. The Mother's Almanac and Ladies' Private Circular, containing particulars, mailed free, in letter form, on receipt of four stamps. Address Dr. THIERS, No. 98 West 24th-st., New-York.

MADAME KOCH, CHIROPEDIST, WISHES to inform the public that she cures corns, bunions, &c., &c., without inflicting the least pain, enabling patients to walk with ease immediately after the operation. She is to be found at No. 85 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, or she will wait upon any who will send her their address.

SULPHUR BATHS.—TIMOLAT'S OLD ESTABlished baths, at No. 1 Carroll-place, Bleecker-st.; the only original baths in the United States for the cure of rheumatism, colds, eruptions of the skin, mercurial diseases, palsy, &c.; recommended by the most eminent physicians for the cure of the above complaints.

DR. RALPH—AUTHOR OF THE "PRACTICAL Private Treatise." Offices corner Houston and Crosby sts., (139 Crosby.) Hours, 10½ to 2, and 6 to 9 o'clock.

INDIA RUBBER GOODS.

CAUTION TO DEALERS IN ELASTIC FABRICS CONTAINING THREADS OR SHEETS OF VULCANIZED RUBBER.—The undersigned gives notice that he holds an absolute conveyance from Charles Goodyear of the exclusive right to use vulcanized rubber prepared according to said Goodyear's patent of June 15, 1844, in all elastic fabrics the elasticity of which is due to the shirring or corrugating the sheets or threads of such fabrics, and in all woven, braided, cemented or sewed fabrics, or such as are or can be covered or protected on one or both sides with substances other than rubber, and in all smooth, elastic shirred goods; and also to make and sell India-rubber threads of vulcanized rubber, and all threads or sheets of rubber which are or can be made or finished by union with or to be covered by fibrous substances. And he hereby gives notice that he is ready to supply the trade with all such fabrics at reasonable rates, and has a full stock now in store.

His attention has been called to an advertisement signed by William Judson, in which said Judson claims to be the owner of the right to import and sell such goods.

The undersigned is satisfied that this pretence on the part of said Judson is a fraud upon the public, and is made for the purpose of injuring his business. Said Judson has never exhibited his pretended titles to any Court or to the public, and he does not afford the undersigned any opportunity of commencing any suit against him in order to test these titles. Charles Goodyear could not give any valid titles to said Judson, or to any one else, after the titles he had conveyed to the undersigned. The question decided by Judge Ingersoll, in New-York, upon a preliminary motion and partial presentation of the case, was not decisive of the merits of the title of the undersigned, and the card published by said Judson shows that the Court was imposed upon by a pretended title in a third party, which said Judson now claims to have been in himself for the last six years.

The undersigned therefore cautions all dealers in articles of the above descriptions, containing vulcanized rubber, that no such goods can be lawfully sold in this country without his license and stamp, and that he shall prosecute, to the extent of the law, all persons infringing upon his said rights. Orders solicited, and rights to use guaranteed, by HORACE H. DAY, No. 23 Cortlandt st., New-York.

BILLIARDS.

PHELAN'S IMPROVED BILLIARD TABLES AND COMBINATION CUSHIONS.

PATENTED FEB. 19, 1856; OCT. 28, 1856; DEC. 8, 1857; JAN. 12, 1858; NOV. 16, 1858; MARCH 29, 1859.

For sale only by the Manufacturers, O'CONNER & COLLENDER, Nos. 51 and 53 Ann-st., And the patentee, MICHAEL PHELAN, Nos. 786 and 788 Broadway, New-York.

BILLIARDS.—SPLENDID TABLES OF ALL sizes, with marble and slate beds, and my improved cushions, for sale at $200, $250, and $300. Private houses furnished. Call and examine. W. H. GRIFFITH, No. 146 Fulton-st.

W. J. SHARP'S IMPROVED BILLIARD Tables and Cushions, superior to any now in use. A few second-hand tables for sale. Manufactory, No. 148 Fulton-st., New-York. Balls, Cues, Trimmings, &c. constantly on hand.

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS.

AT EVERDELL'S, THESE CELEBRATED cards, splendidly engraved, can only be had—Broadway, corner of Duane-st.

ASHCROFT'S (BOURDON) STEAM GAUGE. —Perfectly reliable, handsomely made, and warranted, at very low prices. C. W. COPELAND, No. 66 Broadway, New-York.

FINANCIAL.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
NO. 5 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS,
AND NO. 8 WALL ST., NEW-YORK,
GRANT LETTERS OF CREDIT FOR MERCANTILE PURPOSES. Also, CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on all the principal Towns and Cities of
FRANCE, BELGIUM, ITALY,
GREAT BRITAIN, SPAIN, GERMANY,
IRELAND, PORTUGAL, RUSSIA,
HOLLAND, SWITZERLAND, SWEDEN,
ALSO ON
ATHENS, CONSTANTINOPLE, ALEXANDRIA,
CAIRO, BEYROUT, JERUSALEM,
&c., &c.
BILLS ON PARIS, and Sterling Bills, at short or 60 days' sight, for sale in sums to suit.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK,
ISSUE
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT, for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world.

AUGUST BELMONT,
BANKER,
NO. 76 BEAVER ST.,
Issues Letters of Credit for travelers, available in all parts of the world, through the Messrs. Rothschilds of Paris, London, Frankfort, Naples and Vienna, and their correspondents.

SEWELL, FERRIS & COMPANY,
BANKERS.
Dealers in bank-notes, specie, land-warrants and exchange, have removed to the office lately occupied by Messrs. VanVleck, Read & Drexel, No. 27 Wall-st. Collections made with promptness on all points in the United States and Canada.
Office of the Metropolitan Bank-Note Reporter.

DENNISTOUN, WOOD & CO.,
NO. 33 WALL-ST.,
buy and sell Sterling Exchange, and issue Commercial and Travelers' Credits, available in all parts of the world.

A. BELMONT, NO. 76 BEAVER STREET, Buys and collects the Coupons of the State of California on the most favorable terms.

WHEREAS, THE LA CROSSE AND MILWAUKEE Railroad Company, a corporation duly constituted by the laws of the State of Wisconsin, on the 21st day of June, A. D. 1858, duly executed to the undersigned a Mortgage Deed for the purpose of securing the payment of Bonds to the amount of two millions of dollars, with the interest coupons thereto attached, which was recorded in the office of the Secretary of State of the State of Wisconsin, in the book of Railroad Mortgages, on pages 343 to 346 inclusive, on the 8th day of July, 1858; and, whereas, also, the said La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad Company, on the 11th day of August, 1858, duly executed to the undersigned a Supplementary Mortgage or Trust Deed, for the purposes aforesaid, which was recorded in the office of the Secretary of State of the State of Wisconsin, in the book of Railroad Mortgages, on pages 349 to 361 inclusive, on the 1st day of September, 1858: whereby, all and singular the Railroad of said Company, commencing in the city of Milwaukee, and running from thence to La Crosse in said State, a distance of about two hundred miles, constructed and to be constructed, and, also all the Railroad of said Company, commencing in the village of Madison, in said State, and running from thence by way of Portage City to the St. Croix River or Lake, in said State, a distance of about two hundred and sixty-eight miles, constructed and to be constructed; and, also, all the Railroad of said Company, commencing in the village of Columbus in said State, and running from thence to Portage City, in said State, a distance of about forty miles, constructed and to be constructed; and all other Railroads, built or to be built and constructed by said Company, or which they have a right to construct, by or under any corporate or other rights, privileges or franchises granted or given to said Company by the Legislature of the State of Wisconsin, or from any other source, or in any other manner whatever; including all and singular the several tracts, pieces or parcels of land which constituted, or might thereafter constitute, the site of the roadways, turn-outs, engine-houses, workshops, depôts and other buildings, and all the other lands and real estate which constituted or might thereafter constitute, or be part of or appertain to said railroads; and including, also, all and singular the lots, land and real estate whatsoever which the said Company owned, or might thereafter acquire by purchase, grant, gift or otherwise in the cities of Milwaukee and La Crosse or in the vicinity of either of said cities, and all improvements made or thereafter to be made thereon, and all rights of dockage and wharfage, and all other riparian rights and privileges and franchises appertaining thereto, as particularly described in the various deeds of the same to said Company; and, also, all and singular the superstructure of said Railroads, whether then made and constructed, or thereafter to be constructed, and all the engine houses, workshops, depôts and other buildings, and all other improvements on, or appertaining to, said Railroads, built or thereafter to be built and constructed; and, also, all and singular the locomotive engines and other rolling stock, and all the other equipments of every kind and description procured, or thereafter to be procured for, or used on said Railroads, and all the materials, tools, implements and utensils, and other personal property procured, or thereafter to be procured for, or used in connection with, said Railroads; and, also, all and singular the rights, liberties, privileges and franchises of said La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad Company of every kind and description; and, also, all and singular the lands granted, or intended to be granted, to said La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad Company, under or by virtue of the Act of Congress, approved June 3, 1856, entitled "An act granting Public Lands to the State of Wisconsin, to aid in the construction of railroads in said State," and the Act of the Legislature of the State of Wisconsin, approved Oct. 11, 1856, entitled "An Act to grant certain lands to the La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad Company, and to execute the trust created by an Act of Congress, entitled 'An Act granting public lands to the State of Wisconsin to aid in the construction of Railroads in said State,' approved June 3, 1856," together with all and singular the hereditaments and appurtenances belonging or in any wise appertaining to the said lands; and also, all and singular the bonds, bills of exchange, promissory notes, accounts, causes of action, demands and choses in action of whatsoever nature, owned wholly or in part, by said Railroad Company, on such day as the said Railroad Company might first make default in the payment of the principal or interest which might thereafter become due on any of the said bonds issued by said Company under said trust deeds or mortgages; and all the property, real, personal and mixed, of said Railroad Company then acquired and vested, or thereafter to be acquired and vested, together with all the rights, liberties, privileges and franchises of said Railroad Company as fully and amply as if said railroads had been entirely built, constructed and equipped, and the particular lands granted by the foregoing Acts of Congress and the Legislature of the State of Wisconsin, fully designated and duly patented and conveyed to said Railroad Company according to the provisions of the said Acts—were conveyed to the undersigned to be held by him in trust for and as security to the bondholders of said Company for the payment of the said bonds with the interest thereon secured by said Mortgage Deeds.

And whereas, by said Trust or Mortgage Deeds, it was provided that if said Railroad Company should make default for the space of fifteen days in the payment of any of the interest warrants or coupons accompanying the said bonds as they respectively became due, or if default for the like period should be made in the payment at maturity, of the principal sum of money mentioned in any of the said bonds secured by said Mortgage Deeds: then, and in either of said cases, the undersigned, as Trustee, was authorized, in his discretion, to enter into and take possession of all and singular the Railroads and all the other property, real, personal and mixed, covered or conveyed, or intended to be covered or conveyed, by said trust deeds, with all the rights, liberties, privileges and franchises of said Company, and to take and receive the income and profits thereof, and to sell all and singular said Railroads and said other property, real, personal and mixed, with all the rights, liberties, privileges and franchises of said Railroad Company, covered and conveyed, or intended to be covered or conveyed, by said mortgage deeds, either at public or private sale; and, also, that on the written request of the holder or holders of said bonds then outstanding to the amount, in the aggregate, of one hundred thousand dollars, the undersigned should proceed to make such sales and conveyances for the purpose of paying the outstanding bonds and the interest thereon; but in case of any sale at auction, it was provided that notice of such intended sale should be published once in each week for three weeks at the least, in two newspapers published in the City of New-York, and in a newspaper published in the City of Milwaukee; and that on such sale the undersigned should execute and deliver to the purchaser or purchasers deeds and conveyances which should vest in such purchaser or purchasers all the estate, right, title and interest, whether legal or equitable, of the undersigned Trustee, and said Railroad Company of in, and to the said property, rights, liberties, privileges and franchises, and every part and parcel thereof.

And whereas, the interest that became due on the 1st day of January, 1859, upon all of the bonds issued by said Company, secured by the Mortgage Deeds aforesaid, amounting to the sum of about ($70,000,) seventy thousand dollars, was not paid by said Company, when it became due, and said Company having made default in such payment for the space of more than fifteen days; and whereas also holders of said outstanding bonds, amounting in the aggregate to the sum of over one hundred thousand dollars, have duly requested, in writing, in compliance with said Mortgage Deeds, that the undersigned should proceed to make such sales and conveyances as aforesaid:

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given, that in pursuance of the authority vested in the undersigned by said Mortgage Deeds, I shall expose for sale at auction, to the highest bidder, in conformity to law, at the Court-House in the City of Milwaukee, in said State, on the 19th day of March, A.D., 1859, at 12 o'clock M. of that day, all and singular, the said Railroads, and real, personal and other property, of whatsoever nature, covered by said Trust Deeds, together with all the said rights, privileges and franchises appertaining thereto, and also all the corporate and other rights, privileges and franchises of said La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad Company; or which may be included in, covered or conveyed, or intended to be covered or conveyed by said Mortgage Deeds, in order to pay the said outstanding bonds and interest, and the costs and expenses of this sale.
WILLIAM BARNES, Trustee.
Dated ALBANY, Feb. 24, 1859.
The above sale is postponed to Saturday, April 23, same hour and place. WILLIAM BARNES, Trustee.
MILWAUKEE, March 26, 1859.
The above sale is further postponed to Saturday, May 21, 1859, same hour and place.
WILLIAM BARNES, Trustee.
MILWAUKEE, April 25, 1859.

OFFICE AMERICAN GUANO COMPANY— No. 66 William-st. The stockholders of the American Guano Company are hereby notified that the annual election for Trustees will be held at the office of the Company on the 12th of May ensuing. The polls will be open from 11 A. M. until 1 o'clock P. M. The transfer books will be closed from the 1st to the 13th of May, both inclusive.
JAS. WYCKOFF, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 108 Broadway, New-York, May 10, 1859.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Directors of this Company have, this day, declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Six per Cent. on the Capital Stock thereof, payable on and after the 20th day of May, instant, until which day the Transfer Books are closed.
E. A. STANSBURY, Secretary.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY.—The annual meeting of stockholders of the Company, for the election of thirteen (13) Directors, will be held at the office of the Company, corner of 26th-st. and 4th-av., on TUESDAY, May 17; the polls to be open from 12 o'clock at noon to 2 o'clock P. M. The transfer books of the old and preferred stocks will be closed from 4 o'clock P. M. the 10th of May until 9 o'clock A. M. the 18th. W. H. EMERSON, Secretary, &c.

P. W. GALLAUDET—NOTE BROKER, NO. 64 Wall-st.—Hardware, Metal and Iron Paper wanted. Also, other descriptions of paper sold on commission at lowest rates. Loans obtained on good business notes.

$3,000 WANTED ON BOND AND MORTGAGE for five years, on first-class Brooklyn property, ($8,000.) Address Box No. 3,278 New-York Post office.

DIVIDEND.—BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK.—A dividend of 3½ per cent. has been declared payable on and after the 19th inst. by order.
G. W. DUER, Cashier.

FINANCIAL.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE LA CROSSE AND MILWAUKEE RAILROAD COMPANY:
By telegraph from Racine, Wis., to Newcomb Cleveland, at the Astor House, New-York. Received May 10, 1859.
"Ryan, on behalf of the Company and Third Mortgage Bondholders moved to dissolve your injunction. Argued yesterday, and overruled. All right.
MAT. H. CARPENTER."
This effectually estops any further proceedings on the part of the present Board or of the Third Mortgage Bondholders to sell out the road, under the issue of two millions of bonds, made June 21, 1858, and the supplementary deed of trust to William Barnes, Aug. 11, 1858.
The La Crosse enterprise is the best in Wisconsin. I know the value, the capacity and the resources of the Road, and I am confident, notwithstanding the past mismanagement, that it only remains for the Stockholders to use the power now in their hands by electing an entire new, capable and honest Board of Directors to once more give real value to the stock. In my opinion there are still three or four millions of value left for the stockholders over and above every honest debt the Company owes.
The following bill directed to John Fitch, Esq., No. 44 Wall-st., was presented to me yesterday for payment. It was evidently a mistake, but I publish it for the benefit of the stockholders of the La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad Company. It will show them who is expected to pay for the puffs lately published in the *Express*, eulogizing Alexander Mitchell and the present Board of Directors. Further comment is needless.
"LA CROSSE AND MILWAUKEE RAILROAD COMPANY,
To New-York Daily Express.
Published by J. & E. Brooks, Nos. 13 and 15 Park-row. 1859.
May 7. To a Stockholder's View of La Crosse Railroad Election, 1t....$11 88
9. " To the Stockholders, 1t....14 56
$26 44
In conclusion, I will invite all interested to call on me, at No. 44 Wall street, where I shall be pleased to meet them, and explain the true condition and prospects of the Company. NEWCOMB CLEVELAND.

OFFICE OF THE FIREMEN'S FUND INSURANCE CO., May 10, 1859.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Directors of this Company have this day declared a Dividend of Nine Per Cent. on the Capital Stock thereof, out of the net earnings of the Company, payable on demand; one per cent. of which, being fifteen hundred dollars, will, according to the terms of its charter, be paid to the Widows' and Orphans' Fund of the New-York Fire Department.
HENRY BEECKMAN, Secretary.

FRANCIS' METALLIC LIFE BOAT COMPANY.—The annual meeting of stockholders for the election of Trustees and the transaction of general business, will be held at the office of the Treasurer, Nos. 90 and 92 Beekman-st., on FRIDAY, at 11 o'clock A. M., 20th May inst.

$215,000 TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE.—Apply to EUGENE THOMSON, Stock Broker, No. 37 William st.

AUCTION SALES.

SPECIAL SALE OF STRAW GOODS.
WILLIAM TOPPING & CO., Auctioneers,
No. 119 Broadway,
WILL SELL, THIS DAY,
(Thursday,) May 12,
At 11 o'clock,
350 CASES LADIES' AND MISSES' STRAW BONNETS AND BLOOMERS, in every variety of material and braid, together with full lines of MEN'S AND BOYS' PALM LEAF HATS, and Trimmed Straw Hats, altogether the most attractive offering of the season, to which they invite the special attention of the Trade.
Catalogues and goods now ready.
Also,
TO MORROW, (Friday,) May 13,
Will be included in our sale,
800 DOZEN BLACK AND FANCY SILK CRAVATS AND NECK-TIES,
All new goods, of recent importation, all suited to immediate sales and the last offering of these very desirable goods that will be made this season.
All buyers of this class of goods will do well to attend this sale.

By JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.
AT THE CENTRAL SALESROOM,
CORNER OF
WILLOUGHBY AND PEARL STS.,
NEAR THE CITY HALL, BROOKLYN.
ANNUAL SALE OF NEW AND SECOND-HAND CARPETS, RUGS, OIL CLOTHS, &c.,
TO-MORROW, (FRIDAY,) May 13.
Sale will commence at 9 o'clock A. M., with the velvet and Brussels carpets.
The catalogues will be ready on Thursday afternoon, at five o'clock, and will comprise about 250 lots of rich velvet, Brussels, 3-ply and ingrain carpets, with a few stair-carpets, rugs, and oil cloths. Many of these carpets have been in use but a short time, and are about as good as new. The number and length of the breadths in each carpet will be stated in the catalogue.
Purchasers will be required to make a satisfactory deposit, and the goods will be delivered, if desired, at any time during the sale.

J. W. PORTER, Auctioneer.
HOUSE SALE.—MAGNIFICENT AND COSTLY household furniture, heavy French plate pier and mantel mirrors, rosewood piano-forte, marble vases, bronzes, velvet carpets, elegant oil-paintings, &c., at the five-story residence No. 218 14th-st., west of 8th av., THIS DAY, May 12, at 10½ o'clock precisely, the entire elegant furniture of the above house, most of which was made to order, and is of superior workmanship.
PARLORS—Magnificent rosewood parlor suites, in rich French satin, with solid rosewood frames, made in Paris; 7 octave rosewood piano-forte, richly inlaid with pearl, and solid pearl keys; large rosewood secretary bookcase, reception chairs, in satin; large easy chairs, in morocco; splendid French plate pier glass, with slab and brackets; rich twenty-one-day bronze and ormolu clocks, costly vases, rich brocatel and lace window curtains, shades, velvet carpets, elegantly-carved rosewood etagere, with plate glass; oil paintings of great merit and of high cost.
DINING-ROOM—Solid extension table, chairs in plush, richly-carved secretary, all made to match throughout; elegant ruby and crystal cut glassware, rich silver ware, castors, tea service, large salvers, fruit stands and baskets, coffee urns, frettles, napkin rings, spoons, forks, ladles, liquor stand, butter knives, sugar tongs, best of ivory cutlery, tumblers, goblets, wines, decanters, &c.
CHAMBERS—Rosewood and mahogany sofas, lounges, couch beds, bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, commodes, rosewood suites, chairs, rockers, elegant pier and mantel mirrors, 30 pure hair mattresses, beds, bolsters and pillows; bedroom suites complete, ingrain carpets, oilcloth, rosewood hall stand, silver-plated stair-rods, work table, clocks; also, a large and general assortment of basement and kitchen utensils. The furniture of this house is worthy of the especial attention of those about refurnishing. A cash deposit will be required of all purchasers. Every article will be sold without any reserve whatever. The whole is of the most expensive description, and cost over $15,000. Sale positive, rain or shine.
By order of P. KIMBALL, Assignee.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.
LARGE AND UNRESERVED SALE OF LOTS—On 3d-av., 95th, 96th and 97th sts.—A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell on MONDAY, May 16, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:
ON THIRD AV.—4 fine Lots on and next southeast corner 95th-st.
ON THIRD-AV.—3 fine Lots on east side, 25 feet 2 inches north from 95th-st.
ON NINETY-FIFTH-ST—6 fine Lots on north side, adjoining the above.
ON NINETY-SIXTH-ST.—5 fine Lots on south side, adjoining.
ON THIRD-AV.—4 fine Lots on and next southeast corner 97th-st.
ON NINETY SEVENTH ST.—1 fine Lot on the south side, adjoining above.
The rapid completion of the 3d-av. Railroad, and the improvements in the Harlem River makes this property very desirable. 60 per cent. can remain. Maps, &c., at Nos. 7 and 9 Pine st. Sale positive.

EDWARD H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.
HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, ROSEWOOD SEVEN-OCTAVE PIANO, VELVET AND TAPESTRY CARPETS, FRENCH-PLATE PIER-GLASSES, AT AUCTION.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, May 12, at 11 o'clock, at No. 141 12th-st., one door west of 5th-av., handsome furniture, consisting of rosewood piano, carved rosewood parlor suite, in maroon plush, crimson, maroon, and gold satin; elegant carved rosewood etagere, with mirror in back and door; rosewood marble top centre and sofa tables, mahogany and black walnut extension tables, velvet and tapestry carpets, mahogany and black walnut dressing-bureaus, washstand, mahogany and black-walnut French and cottage bedsteads, feather beds, hair mattresses, mahogany sofas and chairs in hair cloth, dining-room chairs, oil-cloth, &c.; together with a good assortment of kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence. Particulars at the auctioneers' office, No. 14 Pine st.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
NEW AND SECOND-HAND FURNITURE.—By E. & F. H. SCHENCK, THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, No 33 Nassau-st., an assortment of new and second-hand parlor, dining and chamber furniture: comprising carved rosewood parlor suites in damask, brocatel, reps, plush and hair cloth; superb carved solid oak and black walnut sideboards, with marble tops; carved arm and dining-room chairs, in reps to match, oak marble-top buffets, extension tables, rosewood and mahogany dressing bureaus, washstands and commodes; rosewood, mahogany and walnut bedsteads; rosewood etageres, bookcase and wardrobes, oak chamber suites, Turkish lounges and chairs, mahogany sofas, easy and parlor chairs in hair-cloth, mirrors, mattresses, paillasses, bolsters and pillows, velvet, Brussels and ingrain carpets, silver-plated ware, china toilet sets, &c., &c., being an unusually large and fine assortment to which we invite the attention of buyers.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.
VALUABLE FURNITURE.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell at auction, on FRIDAY, May 13, at 10½ o'clock, at the warerooms No. 916 Broadway, between 20th and 21st-sts., all manufactured expressly for City sales, consisting of parlor suites in muslin, elegant carved buffets, amour-à-glace dressing bureaus, bedsteads, wardrobes, hall-stands, centre tables, secretaries, fancy and arm-chairs, side and sofa tables, oak and mahogany extension tables, washstands (marble tops), cabinet cane-seat chairs, ladies' work-tables, etageres, reclining and spring-back chairs, and a general assortment of other fine furniture. Can be examined at any time previous to the sale.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.
WATER-STREET.—A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell, on MONDAY, May 16, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, on Water-st., the valuable property Nos. 698 and 698½, consisting of a plot of ground 35 ft. 8 inch. and 50 by 100 ft., with 2 four-story brick houses on the rear, and a three-story brick and a three-story frame house in front; will rent for $1,700; contain Croton and are in good order. Maps, &c., at Nos. 7 and 9 Pine-st.

S. VAN WINKLE, Auctioneer.
VAN WINKLE & WINANS WILL SELL on THURSDAY, May 12, at 10 o'clock, all the furniture contained in the four-story brown stone house No. 144 West 34th-st., consisting of velvet, Brussels and ingrain carpets, rosewood suites, etageres, a seven-octave piano-forte, cost $300; mahogany bedsteads, crockery ware, clocks, bedding, mantel ornaments, pictures and kitchen utensils, with which the sale will commence. All goods must be removed on the day of sale.

PEED & COLE, Auctioneers.
SHERIFF'S SALE OF FURNITURE—BY PEED & COLE, on THURSDAY, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 343 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, comprising mahogany sofas, chairs and bureaus, rosewood centre tables, tier glasses, mahogany bedsteads, hair mattresses, Brussels and ingrain carpets, oil cloths, hat stands, book-case, wash-stands, kitchen furniture, &c.

THOMAS D. DOUBLEDAY, Auctioneer.
WILL SELL ON FRIDAY, THE 13TH inst., at 12 o'clock, at Fort Schuyler, all the personal effects in said Fort belonging to the estate of Col. J. L. Smith, deceased, consisting of clothing, furniture, liquors, &c. By order of THOMAS C. FIELDS, Esq., Public Administrator.

W. B. WESTCOTT, Auctioneer.
LARGE SALE OF RICH AND FASHIONABLE ROSEWOOD FURNITURE AT AUCTION.
TO MORROW, (Friday,) at 10½ o'clock precisely, all of the rich and elegant furniture of every description, and *recherché* works of art, paintings, statuary, &c., contained in the spacious dwelling No. 152 West 21st-st., near 7th av., all made to order, embracing a splendid assortment of superb household furniture, and comprises everything to be found or requisite for an elegant and richly-furnished residence; which will be sold for cash, and must be removed immediately from the premises.
PARLORS—consists of three elegant and elaborately-carved rosewood suites, covered in five colored brocatel, and one in green plush—all in perfect order; rosewood Turkish and reception chairs, with lounges to match; richly-carved 7-octave piano-forte, stool and cover; embroidered silk and lace curtains, six large pier and mantel mirrors, corner stands with mirror backs, two superb etageres, French escritoire, wax vases, marble groups, statuary, painting, &c., among which are many rare and valuable specimens, on glass and canvas.
SUPERB ROSEWOOD CHAMBER FURNITURE—Rosewood marble-top bureaus, richly-carved bedsteads, large hair mattresses, washstands, commodes, rich china toilet sets, rosewood wardrobes with mirror doors, tapestry carpets, oval mirrors, bronze clocks, with all kinds of chamber furniture, two sofa bedsteads, &c.
DINING-ROOM—Oak and mahogany dining-room furniture, extension table, rich French china, cut-glass, ruby engraved glass, ivory cutlery, silver ware, with a large assortment not enumerated. Stages pass near the house. Catalogues at the house, on the morning of the sale.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF STOCKS AND BONDS.—ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell THIS DAY, May 12, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:
80 shares Farmers & Citizens Bank of L. I....$25 each.
40 shares Citizen's Bank....25 each.
10 shares St. Nicholas Bank....100 each.
20 shares American Fire Ins. Co....50 each.
20 shares Harmony Fire Ins Co....50 each.
20 shares Mercantile Mutual Ins. Co....100 each.
5 shares Home Fire Ins. Co....100 each.
22 shares Great Western Marine Insurance Co. 100 each.
3 shares Columbian Marine Ins. Co....100 each.
25 shares Peter Cooper Fire Ins. Co....20 each.
30 shares Astor Fire Insurance Co....25 each.
5 shares Market Fire Insurance Co....100 each.
50 shares Metropolitan Fire Ins. Co....100 each.
75 shares North River Fire Insurance Co....25 each.
55 shares Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express....100 each.
100 shares Whitehall and Saratoga Railroad....50 each.
508 shares La Crosse & Milwaukee R. (hyp.)....100 each.
160 acres Wisconsin School Lands.
$120 Com. Mutual Insurance Scrip of 1856, '57 and '58.
40 Orient Mutual Insurance Scrip of 1858.
500 Great Western Mutual Ins. Scrip of 1857.
3,200 Atlantic Mutual Insurance Scrip of 1858 and 1859.
4,000 La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad Second Mortgage Bonds.
3,000 Berlin City (Wis.) 8 per cent. Bonds, due 1874.
4,000 San Francisco City and County 6 per cent Bonds.
Securities received in addition to the regularly-advertised list during every sale. Next regular sale on MONDAY, May 16. Regular auction sales of Stocks and Bonds every Monday and Thursday, (which have been the regularly established days of sale for many years) or every day whenever required, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange. Stocks and bonds bought and sold at private sale, and at the Brokers' Board. Interest allowed on deposits and dividends collected. A large variety of bank and insurance stocks; also, other securities constantly on hand at private sale.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Stock Auctioneer, Broker and Banker, No. 4 Broad-st.

T. GOULDSMITH, Auctioneer.
AUCTION NOTICE.—LARGE AND ATTRACTIVE sale of household furniture, at the private residence No. 61 West 25th-st., a few doors from 6th-av. Catalogues now ready. On THURSDAY, at 10½ o'clock, rosewood piano forte, stool and cover; modern and antique drawing-room suites, covered in satin and maroon; pier and mantel mirrors, velvet carpets, rugs, statuary, marble ornaments, bisque figures, rosewood escritoires, lined with tulipwood; sideboards, marble-top and mirror-doors; costly French lace curtains, brocatel curtains, window shades and cornices. Chambers—Solid rosewood bedsteads, bureaus and washstands, marble top; toilet sets, Brussels and ingrain carpets, vases, clocks, mirrors, bookcases, easy chairs, Turkish lounges, cane-seat chairs, spring-bottom chairs, rockers, bird and cage, sewing machine, Singer's make; pure hair mattresses, feather beds, spring-bottom beds, blankets, quilts, pillows, sheets, quartet table, curtains, shades, cornices, sofa and sofa beds, oil-paintings, engravings, cupboard ornaments. Dining-room—Solid extension table, 14 feet in length; solid silver tea sets, solid silver table spoons, ivory handled knives and forks, carver and forks, French china dinner and tea sets, dinner and soup plates, English cut-glass ware, decanters to match, Bohemian ware, silver casters, carpet tables, chairs, sofa, lounge, spittoon, mirrors, clock, chandelier, lace curtains, shades, easy chairs. Basement—Table, chairs, sofa sideboard, coffee and tea cups, decanters, vegetables, knives, forks, spoons, carpet, mirror, clock, kitchen utensils, with which the sale will commence. Deposits required from all purchasers unknown to the auctioneer. Cartmen will be in attendance to move and pack the furniture.

J. L. VANDEWATER, Auctioneer.
WILL SELL ON THURSDAY AND FRIDAY, May 12 and 13, at the Store No. 293 Broadway, at 10½ o'clock—
Standard roses, fruit trees, plants, &c., in every variety, just imported per ship *Corwin*, from Havre. The whole embracing the most varied selection of plants and trees offered this season, and all in perfect order. Sold by order, and on account of Messrs. Chas. Truffaut & Co., of Paris.
Grafted standard and half standard hardy tea, monthly and moss roses, green and hot-house plants. A great variety of dwarf dahlias, narcissus, amaryllis, tulips, hyacinths, &c.
Trees—Apricot, apple, cherry, plum, pear, peach, gooseberry, raspberry, currant, &c., grape vines.
The whole comprising the most select assortment of exotic plants of the season. Comprising some 1,000 lots, each lot embracing different varieties. The attention of connoisseurs is called to this sale. Rain or shine.

DANIEL S. HOUGH, Auctioneer.
AUCTION NOTICE.—D. S. HOUGH WILL SELL, TO-MORROW, (Friday,) May 13, at 10½ A. M., precisely, a large and fine assortment of household furniture, carpets, oil-cloths, pier and mantel glasses, ornaments, china dinner and tea sets, French cut glassware, silver tea service, tea urn, cake basket, casters, spoons, forks, ivory cutlery, &c., contained in the house No. 35 Clinton place, 8th-st., between Broadway and 5th-av. Parties in quest of fine furniture will find this sale well worthy of their attention. Cash deposits required of all purchasers, and the goods must be removed immediately. Sale positive, rain or shine.
The parlors contain large rosewood suites, rosewood 7-octave piano, easy chairs, centre tables, bookcases, etageres, corner stand, &c.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.
HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction on FRIDAY, May 12, at 12½ o'clock, in front of store, No. 23 Nassau-st., a Morgan Stallion. A pure blooded Morgan stallion, Napoleon, six years old; was sired by Gifford Morgan, dam by Flying Morgan, sire of Ethan Allen, and raised by Colonel Bragg of Addison, Jefferson county, Vt. He is a stylish saddle horse, broke to harness, and is sound and kind.

JNO. F. VAN ANTWERP, Auctioneer.
HARDWARE AUCTION NOTICE.—JNO. F. VAN ANTWERP'S regular Hardware Trade sale will take place THIS DAY, at 10 o'clock, at No. 73 William-st.; included in it will be found: An invoice of brass kettles, sad-irons and saucepans, three casks, fine trays and waiters and plated spoons, 600 gross French screws. Also, part of a stock of shelf goods. For further particulars, see *Courier and Enquirer*. Also, 17 casks emery.

W. S. McILVAIN, Auctioneer.
GARDEN PLANTS AND FLOWERS.—W. S. McILVAIN will sell, THIS DAY, at No. 9 John-st., at 10½ o'clock, roses, dahlias, verbenas and other Summer flowering plants in great variety, from the nursery of Peter Henderson, Jersey City. Descriptive Catalogues.

JOHN P. MONTGOMERY, Auctioneer.
500 CASES BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS at auction.—On THURSDAY, May 12, at 10½ o'clock, at the store of J. F. DAVIS & CO., No. 56 Beekman st., a prime assortment of fresh seasonable goods.

SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer.
BY SIMEON DRAPER.—REGULAR AUCTION Sale at 36 Pine street EVERY DAY. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale. Sales THIS DAY at 1 o'clock. See catalogue.

TO FOUNDRYMEN AND OTHERS.—ASSIGNEE'S SALE.—Will be sold at auction by JAMES COLE & SON, Auctioneers, on FRIDAY, May 13, 1859, at 10 A.M., at the foundry of the Forest and Agricultural Steam-Engine Company, Nos. 18 to 36 Water-st., (near Fulton Ferry,) Brooklyn. The balance of the above Company, consisting of steam-engines, engine work, large tank, 2 boilers, lathes, drills, pumps, safety valves, cylinders, shafting, pullies, belting, wood and iron flasks, tools, &c., iron safe, desks, &c.
Also, a very large and valuable assortment of Patterns, in prime order. Sale positive.
W. E. SIBELL, Assignee.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, April 29, 1859.
SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE REceived at this Office until Wednesday, the first day of June next, at 12 o'clock M., for the purchase by the Corporation, of real estate, for the use of the Fire Department, as follows:
Lot for Engine Co. No. 35, to be located within the following boundaries: 118th and 121st sts.; 2d and 3d avs.
Lot for Engine Co No. 41, to be located between Suffolk, Attorney, Delancy and Broome sts.
Lot for Hose Co. No. 4, to be located between Suffolk, Attorney, Rivington and Broome sts.
Lot for Hook and Ladder Co. No. 11, to be located between Scammel, Clinton, Henry and Division sts.
Lot for Hook and Ladder Co No 3, to be located between Fourth, Thompson and Bleecker sts. and 6th-av.
Proposals to contain a diagram of the property offered, giving location and dimensions; also, the character of improvements, if any. Payments will be made in cash, on giving a clear and satisfactory title.
The Comptroller reserves the right to reject any or all proposals if in his judgment the interests of the Corporation shall require it.
ROBT. T. HAWS, Comptroller.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, April 11, 1859.—Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until Thursday, the 12th day of May next, at 12 o'clock at noon, for a site to consist of two lots adjoining each other, for a Station-house for the Twenty-second Precinct Police, to be located within limits bounded by 8th and 9th avs. and 45th and 57th sts.
Each proposition must state the precise location, size and terms. A clear title will be required, for which payment will be made on delivery of the deed or deeds to the Comptroller. The right to reject any and all offers is reserved to the Corporation. ROBERT T. HAWS, Comptroller.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—THE COMMITTEE on Finance of the Board of Aldermen will meet at Room No. 8, City Hall, on THURSDAY, 12th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M. All parties having business with said Committee, or interested in any matter now pending before them, are hereby notified to be present at the above mentioned time and place without further notice.
JOHN J. BRADLEY, } Committee
THOMAS W. ADAMS, } on
JAMES OWENS, } Finance.

RECEIVER OF TAXES' OFFICE, NEW-YORK, May 10, 1859.
NOTICE TO TAX PAYERS.—ALL TAXES on Real Estate for the year 1858 not paid on or before the 31st of May, will be returned to the Bureau of Arrears on the 1st day of June for collection.
JAMES KELLY, Receiver of Taxes.

COAL OIL.—TO THE TRADE.—THE AMERICAN Coal Oil Company are now prepared to negotiate with any responsible parties for the exclusive sale of their oils, and also of Tucker & Tift's burners and wicks, in towns, villages and cities of the United States and Canadas.
TUCKER & PADDON, Agents,
No. 42 John-st., New-York.

SHIPPING.

SUTTON & CO.'S DISPATCH LINE FOR SAN FRANCISCO.
TO SAIL REGULARLY ON ADVERTISED DAYS.
Clipper of SATURDAY, 21st May.
ONLY NEW-YORK BUILT CLIPPER UP.
The famous and celebrated A 1 New-York-built clipper-ship
"UNCOUAH,"
KERBY, Master.
IS RECEIVING HER CARGO AT PIER 8 EAST RIVER, AND WILL PROMPTLY SAIL AS ABOVE.
This elegant clipper was built by W. H. Webb, Esq., especially for the San Francisco trade; her only passage from New York was made in 114 days, delivering her cargo without a stain.
Being very small (only 1000 tons) she will fill up in a few days. Shippers will please hand in their Bills of Lading as soon as they complete their engagements.
SUTTON & CO., No. 58 South st., cor. Wall.

FIRST CLIPPER FOR SAN FRANCISCO.
The clipper ship
WEBFOOT,
HEDGE, Master,
Having the most of her cargo on board
Will continue to receive freight three or four days, unless sooner full,
AT PIER NO 21 EAST RIVER.
The WEBFOOT has always made the passage to San Francisco within 119 days—delivers her cargoes WITHOUT DAMAGE, and, being the first to sail, is the MOST DESIRABLE ship up. SUTTON & CO., No. 58 South st.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.
THE UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMER ARAGO,
J. A. WOTTON, Commander,
Will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton, to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, May 28, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st.
The ship has five water-tight compartments, inclosing the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured.
Baggage not wanted during the voyage, should be sent on board the day before sailing, marked "Below."
Price of Passage in second-cabin $75 and $60.
For Freight or Passage apply to
W. S. DRAYTON, Agent, No. 7 Broadway.
N. B.—The steamer FULTON will succeed the ARAGO and sail June 25.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMSHIP BREMEN,
H. WESSELS, Commander,
Carrying the U. S. Mail,
Will sail, positively,
SATURDAY, May 14, at 12 M.,
For BREMEN via SOUTHAMPTON,
taking passengers for
London, Havre, Southampton, and Bremen,
at the following rates:
First Cabin, $100; Second Cabin, $60; Steerage, $35.
For freight or passage, apply to
GELPCKE, KEUTGEN & REICHELT,
No. 84 Broadway.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage....$130
Second Cabin Passage....75
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage....$110
Second Cabin Passage....60
The ships from Boston call at Halifax.
PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. AMERICA, Capt. Millar.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. NIAGARA, Capt. Anderson.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon. EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.
CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston, Wednesday, April 20.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves New-York, Wednesday, April 27.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday, May 4.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves N. Y., Wednesday, May 11.
NIAGARA, Millar, leaves Boston, Wednesday, May 18.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. Y., Wednesday, May 25.
CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 1.
ASIA, Lott, leaves N. Y., Wednesday, June 8.
AMERICA, Millar, leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 15.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves N. Y., Wednesday, June 22.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 29.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. Y., Wednesday, July 6.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Jewelry, Specie, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST VIA CHARLESTON, S. C.—Semi-Weekly U. S. Side-Wheel Steamship Line.
Cabin passage....$15 | Deck....$6
The steamship COLUMBIA, Capt. BERRY, will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on FRIDAY, May 13, at 4 o'clock precisely.
Through tickets to the following places:

To New-Orleans	$39 75	To Augusta, Ga.	$20 00
To Mobile	35 00	To Atlanta, Ga.	23 00
To Montgomery, Ala.	26 00	To Columbia, S. C.	20 00
To Charlotte, N. C.	22 60	To Jacksonville, Fla.	21 00
To Knoxville, Tenn.	31 00	To Pilatka, Fla.	23 00

For freight or passage, apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

FOR THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST, VIA CHARLESTON, S. C.—SEMI-WEEKLY U. S. MAIL SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIP LINE.
Cabin passage....$15 00 | Deck passage....$6 00
The magnificent steamship NASHVILLE, L. M. MURRAY, Commander, will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on TUESDAY, May 10, at 4 o'clock, P. M., precisely.
Through tickets to the following places:

To New Orleans	$39 75	To Augusta, Ga.	$20 00
To Mobile	35 00	To Atlanta, Ga.	23 00
To Montgomery, Ala.	26 00	To Columbia, S. C.	20 00
To Knoxville, Tenn.	31 00	To Jacksonville, Fla.	21 00
To Charlotte, N. C.	22 00	To Pilatka, Fla.	23 00

For freight or passage apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

FOR THE SOUTH, NEW-ORLEANS, MOBILE, MONTGOMERY, ATLANTA, ALBANY, COLUMBUS, MACON, AUGUSTA, AND VARIOUS PLACES IN FLORIDA, VIA SAVANNAH, GA.—The favorite steamship AUGUSTA, Capt. M. S. WOODHULL, will leave on SATURDAY, May 14, at 4 P. M., from Pier 4 North River. Through tickets can be had for the following places. Fare as low as by any other steamers from New-York to Savannah. Accommodations superior. New-York to New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, Ala., $26; Atlanta, Ga., $23; Albany, Ga., $24. New-York to Columbus, Ga., $23; Macon, Ga., $21; Augusta, $20; Savannah, $15. For freight or passage, apply to SAML. L. MITCHILL & SON, No. 13 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—THE American Atlantic Screw Steamship Company's new and elegant steamship PATAPSCO, L. H. LAYFIELD, Commander, will leave Pier No. 12 North River, on SATURDAY, May 14 at 4 o'clock P. M. Passage to Savannah, with unsurpassed accommodations, $15; through ticket to New Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, $26; Albany, Ga., $24; Atlanta, $23; Columbus, $23; Macon, $21; Augusta, $20; also to principal places in Florida at lowest rates. Freight 10 cents per foot and proportionate rates. Insurance one half per cent. Apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West st.

REDUCED RATES.—FOR NORFOLK, $6; PETERSBURGH and RICHMOND, $8. The steamship JAMESTOWN, Captain PARISH, will receive freight for the above places on FRIDAY and SATURDAY, at Pier No. 13 North River, and leave on SATURDAY, 14th inst., at 3 o'clock. Freight for Petersburgh landed at City Point. Passage, state-room included, to Norfolk, reduced to $6; Petersburgh and Richmond, state-room included, reduced to $8. Meals 50 cents extra.
LUDLAM & HEINEKEN, No. 115 Broadway.

FOR NASSAU, N. P., AND HAVANA.—THE British and North American Royal Mail steamship KARNAK, Captain A. BROWNLESS, will sail from the Company's wharf at Jersey City for the above ports, after the arrival of the steamship ASIA; which leaves Liverpool May 14, (probably May 27.)
Passage money to Nassau....$45
Passage money to Havana....60
Passage money between Havana and Nassau....15
For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS ISSUED through J. B. NONES, Notary Public, No. 262 Broadway, corner of Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates. Important Passport laws and instructions of France issued with each passport. Bounty lands, pensions, and extra pay procured.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR BRIDGEPORT—FARE 50 CENTS.—THE steamer BRIDGEPORT leaves Pier No. 24 E. R. every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 12 o'clock, noon. Dinner on board. Freight taken, arriving in time to connect with the Housatonic, Naugatuck, New-Haven, Hartford, Springfield and Boston Railroad. Office No. 105 Beekman-st. GEO. W. CORLIES, Agent.

DAILY LINE FOR RONDOUT, KINGSTON, Newburgh and Poughkeepsie, landing at Cozzens', West Point, Cold Spring, Cornwall, New-Hamburg and Milton, each way. The fast and elegant steamer THOMAS POWELL, Capt. A. L. ANDERSON, leaves Jay-st. Pier EVERY AFTERNOON, at 3.45 o'clock.

MORNING BOAT FOR PEEKSKILL, HAVERSTRAW AND SING SING.—The steamboat AURORA, Captain ANNING SMITH, will leave the foot of Jay-st. EVERY DAY, at 8 A. M., touching at Amos-st.; and Peekskill at 1 P. M., making the usual landings.

OPPOSITION—FARE REDUCED TO ALBANY— Merchants' line from Robinson-st. pier daily, Saturdays excepted, at 6 P. M. On SUNDAYS will make usual landings at 50 cents fare.

FOR NEW-HAVEN.—THE STEAMER ELM CITY will leave Peck-slip, East River, EVERY DAY, at 3 P. M. The steamer TRAVELER, EVERY NIGHT at 11, arriving in time for the early morning trains.
RICHARD PECK, Agent.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—Steamer METAMORA, TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, from foot of Jay-st. at 7 A. M.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY—STEAMER ARMENIA every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, from foot of Harrison-st., at 7 o'clock A. M.

AGRICULTURAL.

TO OWNERS OF COUNTRY PLACES.
FERTILIZERS SUPERIOR TO PERUVIAN GUANO.
MAPES' SUPERPHOSPHATES OF LIME, first ever manufactured in this country, for grass lawns, flower and vegetable gardens, and all other crops. Recommendations from hundreds who have used it for ten years. In strong new bags 160 lbs. each. Nitrogenized superphosphate of lime, per bag $4, per ton $50; Mapes' superphosphate of lime, per bag $3 26, per ton $40; Potash superphosphate of lime, per bag $2 80, per ton $35. A can of phosphate for experiment, together with circulars containing full directions for use, can be had free of expense, on application to CHAS. V. MAPES, No. 143 Fulton-st. For sale at all agricultural warehouses.

BUCKEYE MOWING MACHINE.
AULTMAN & MILLER'S PATENT.
This celebrated mower, which received the first premium at the Great National Trial at Syracuse, N. Y., besides numerous State and County premiums, and by its practical working has earned a reputation which places it first among the numerous mowers, is now on exhibition and for sale by the manufacturer. JOHN P. ADRIANCE, No. 165 Greenwich-st., near Cortlandt. Send for a circular.

CIGARS.

HAVANA CIGARS—IN BOND, FOR EXPORT, or in store, duty paid, for sale, by STRAITON, SANFORD & CO., Importers, No. 59 Beaver-st., corner William, opposite Delmonico's.

AMUSEMENTS.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
GREATEST HIT OF THE SEASON.
GREATEST HIT OF THE SEASON.
GREATEST HIT OF THE SEASON.
GREATEST HIT OF THE SEASON.
GREATEST HIT OF THE SEASON.
HUNDREDS OF PEOPLE
HUNDREDS OF PEOPLE
HUNDREDS OF PEOPLE
TURNED AWAY NIGHTLY,
TURNED AWAY NIGHTLY,
TURNED AWAY NIGHTLY,
unable to obtain even standing room.
CONTINUED SUCCESS.
CONTINUED SUCCESS.
CONTINUED SUCCESS.
and
FOURTH WEEK.
FOURTH WEEK.
FOURTH WEEK.
of
SHAKESPEARE'S CELEBRATED COMEDY
SHAKESPEARE'S CELEBRATED COMEDY
of
MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM.
MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM.
MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM.
MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM.
MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM.
IT WILL BE REPEATED,
IT WILL BE REPEATED,
IT WILL BE REPEATED,
with its
BRILLIANT CAST,
BEAUTIFUL SCENERY,
SPLENDID COSTUMES,
PROPERTIES, APPOINTMENTS,
AND
EXQUISITE MUSIC,
NIGHTLY TILL FURTHER NOTICE.
NIGHTLY TILL FURTHER NOTICE.
NIGHTLY TILL FURTHER NOTICE.
NIGHTLY TILL FURTHER NOTICE.
NIGHTLY TILL FURTHER NOTICE.
The Management would respectfully call the attention of
HEADS OF FAMILIES
HEADS OF FAMILIES
HEADS OF FAMILIES
HEADS OF FAMILIES
HEADS OF FAMILIES
to the fact that the beautiful
FAIRY-LIKE CHARACTER
FAIRY-LIKE CHARACTER
FAIRY-LIKE CHARACTER
of this exquisite comedy peculiarly adapts it to the
AMUSEMENT OF JUVENILES,
as well as "children of a larger growth," and would suggest the propriety of allowing them to witness this most
CHARMING FAIRY TALE,
CHARMING FAIRY TALE,
CHARMING FAIRY TALE,
CHARMING FAIRY TALE,
CHARMING FAIRY TALE,
which is presented in a style of unparalleled splendor every night.
Dress Circle seats may be secured TEN DAYS IN ADVANCE.
Doors open at 7 o'clock—to commence at 8 precisely.

METROPOLITAN THEATRE.
ITALIAN OPERA.
EVERY EVENING,
DURING
NEXT WEEK.
Musical Director and Conductor....MAX MARETZEK.
Manager....F. B. CONWAY.
Admission only
ONE DOLLAR.
Particulars hereafter.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
In consequence of the increasing attraction of
CHARLES XII,
And the vast applause bestowed upon it by fashionable audiences, it will be acted again (and for the last time)
TOMORROW, FRIDAY, May 13.
New and beautiful Scenery—New and correct Costumes.
Mr. Wallack....as....Adam Brock
(his last appearance but one)
Mr. Brougham....as....Charles XII
Mr. Walcot....as....Triptolemas Muddlework
Mr. Dyott....as....Major Vauburg
Mr. Bangs....as....Gustave Mervelt
Miss Mary Gannon....as....Eudiga
Mrs. Reeves....as....Ulrica
With
A MORNING CALL,
In which Mr. Lester Wallack and Mrs. Hoey will appear.
To conclude with
BOX AND COX.
Box....Mr. Brougham
Cox....Mr. Walcot
Mrs. Bouncer....Mrs. H. P. Grattan

A CARD.
Mr. WALLACK has the honor to announce that his BENEFIT AND LAST APPEARANCE THIS SEASON, will take place on SATURDAY, 14th, on which occasion will be revived for the first and only time this season, Shakespeare's splendid Comedy of
MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING,
with superb scenery, costumes and appointments.
BENEDICK....Mr. WALLACK
The cast of the evening will include
THE ENTIRE STRENGTH OF THE COMPANY.
The play will be followed by other entertainments.
BOX BOOK OPEN.
NOTICE.—In future the doors will be open at 7 o'clock, and the performance commence at 7¾.

METROPOLITAN THEATRE,
(Late BURTON'S,)
Under the Lafarge House.
MANAGER....Mr. F. B. CONWAY.
Doors open at 7 o'clock. Commence at 7¾ o'clock, precisely.
Last night but two of Miss Davenport's engagement,
THURSDAY EVENING, May 12, 1859,
Will be performed the popular Comedy of
LONDON ASSURANCE.
Lady Gay Spanker....Miss Davenport
To conclude with the Grand Tableau from the drama of "Charlotte Corday," in which Miss Davenport will chaunt the Marseillaise Hymn.
On SATURDAY EVENING the new play entitled MONA LISA, with the last act of MASKS AND FACES, for the Farewell Benefit of Miss DAVENPORT, and the closing night of the Spring season.
Prices as usual. Seats secured without extra charge.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—FIRST MUSICAL SOIREE
OF THE
METROPOLITAN MUSICAL SOCIETY,
TUESDAY EVENING, May 17, 1859.
Tickets can be had and subscription opened at the MUSIC STORES ON BROADWAY.

METROPOLITAN THEATRE.
NEXT WEEK
ITALIAN OPERA.
First appearance of
ADELAIDE CORTESI.
Admission only
ONE DOLLAR.
Particulars hereafter.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
MANAGER....MR. E. EDDY.
THIS EVENING, May 11, 1859,
A Grand Spectacle and Spectacular Romance,
ROB ROY.
Rob Roy Macgregor....Mr. E. Eddy
Helen....Madam Ponisi
The Bailie....Harry Pearson
M'lle Ducy Barre will appear in a Scotch Ballet.
Doors open at 7¼; to commence at 7¾.

NATIONAL THEATRE.
Lessee...Thomas C. Steers | Stage Manager..G. L. Aiken
THIS EVENING, May 12,
To commence with the Drama entitled
THE HIDDEN HAND.
Major Ira Warfield....Mr. G. A. Beane
Capitoly....Rose Cline
To conclude with
CROSSING THE LINE.
Wouter Van Broom....W. M. Reeve

METROPOLITAN THEATRE.
NEXT WEEK
ITALIAN OPERA.
Reappearance of
PEPITA GASSIER.
Admission only
ONE DOLLAR.
Particulars hereafter.

HORTICULTURAL FESTIVAL.
PALACE GARDEN HALL.
No Postponement To-night
On Account of the Weather.
HON. G. A. GROW, OF PA.,
Will deliver an Address
on the subject of
LAND REFORM.
Commencing at 8 o'clock.
Admittance 25 cents; Children half price.

A CARD.—PALACE GARDEN, NEW-YORK, MAY 11, 1859.—As numerous applications have been made to me in reference to the business affairs of the FLORAL FESTIVAL, to be held at Palace Garden from the 9th to the 17th inst., I take this method of informing the public that I am in nowise connected with the same, having rented the Hall and Garden to Mrs. T. B. Phelps for the time specified. C. V. DEFOREST,
Sole Proprietor of Palace Garden.
N. B. In consequence of not having fully perfected my arrangements, the Summer Season at the Garden will not commence till the 1st of June. For particulars, see future advertisements. C. V. D.

WOOD'S MINSTRELS,
Nos. 561 and 563 Broadway.
OPEN EVERY EVENING.
THE OLDEST AND LARGEST COMPANY IN THE CITY.
ELEGANCE AND REFINEMENT.
MOST UNEQUIVOCAL SUCCESS!
SELECT NEGRO MINSTRELSY,
In Old Virginny style.
To conclude (second week) with a New Comic Spectacular Pantomime, entitled
THE GENII OF THE LAKE.
With new scenery, dresses, decorations, properties, &c.
CHANGE OF TIME—Doors open at 6¾ o'clock, the curtain will rise at 8 o'clock.
Tickets 25 cents; children under 10 years, 13 cents.
NOTICE.—On SATURDAY NEXT, a GRAND AFTERNOON PERFORMANCE, commencing at 2½ o'clock.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—LAST TIME BUT ONE of OUR IRISH COUSIN, the great original comic drama. THURSDAY, May 12, 1859. AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, the drama of THE SONS OF THE REPUBLIC, and the farce of THE HAPPY MAN. EVENING, at 7¾ o'clock, OUR IRISH COUSIN, repeated in a style of superlative excellence, with new scenery, new effects and a comic humor without parallel. The Aquaria, Happy Family, Picture Gallery, &c., all here yet. Admission, 25 cents; Children under ten, 13 cents; Parquette seats, 13 cents additional.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.—THE Thirty-fourth Annual Exhibition of the National Academy, consisting of upwards of eight hundred original works, by living artists, never before exhibited by the Academy, is now open daily, from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M., at the Galleries in Tenth-st., near Broadway. Admission 25 cents. Season tickets 50 cents.
T. ADDISON RICHARDS, Cor. Secretary N. A.

RURAL FESTIVAL AND MUSICAL PIC-NIC—Given by the New-York Musical Mutual Protection Association, in conjunction with the American Musical Fund Society, at JONES' WOOD, on MONDAY and TUESDAY, June 6 and 7. Full particulars in future advertisements. Admission 25 cents.
U. C. HILL, Chairman.
D. SCHAADT, Secretary.

THE GREAT DUSSELDORF GALLERY OF PAINTINGS—Open DAY and EVENING; No. 548 Broadway. Admission 25 cents. Now visited by crowds of citizens and strangers.

STRANGERS SHOULD NOT FAIL TO visit the chief attraction of the City—the famous DUSSELDORF GALLERY OF PAINTINGS. Open day and evening. No. 548 Broadway. Admission 25 cents.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
LA FAVORITA.
STRAKOSCH'S ITALIAN OPERA.
MLLE PICCOLOMINI'S
FAREWELL PERFORMANCES IN AMERICA.
FRIDAY, May 13, at 8 P. M.,
LA FAVORITA.
Mr. Strakosch has the honor to announce that Mlle. PICCOLOMINI will appear on Friday evening, May 13, for the first time in America, as Leonora, in Donizetti's grand opera,
LA FAVORITA.
On this occasion Mons. MARCEL JUNCA, the great basso, will make his first appearance at the Academy of Music, as Balthasar. Sig. BRIGNOLI as Ferrando, Sig. AMODIO as King Alfonso.
Conductors....Sig. Muzio and M. Strakosch.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
I PURITANI.
Mme. CORA DE WILHORST'S
farewell appearances, prior to retiring from the stage.
Only night of Bellini's romantic opera,
I PURITANI.
Mr. Strakosch has the honor of announcing that
Mme. CORA DE WILHORST,
the eminent American Prima Donna, will appear in a very limited number of farewell performances during the present short season, previous to her retiring forever from the stage.
The first of these farewell performances will take place on MONDAY, May 16, on which occasion Bellini's grand opera, I PURITANI, will be produced.
Mme. CORA DE WILHORST as....Elvira.
Brignoli, Amodio and Junca, in the principal *rôles*.
The sale of seats for "I Puritani," commences THIS MORNING, at all the ticket offices.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
Farewell appearance in America of
MLLE. PICCOLOMINI.
SATURDAY, May 14, at 1 o'clock. Doors open at 12.
The SECOND and LAST PICCOLOMINI MATINEE.
Tickets to all parts of the house....$1.
THERE WILL BE NO RESERVED SEATS.
The sale of tickets for the Matinee commences this morning at all the usual ticket offices.
On this occasion will be performed for the last time Donizetti's comic opera.
L'ELISIR D'AMORE
(The Elixir of Love.)
Mlle. Piccolomini in her celebrated character of Adina, Signor Brignoli as Nemorino, Ettore Barili as Belcore, Maggiorotti as Dulcamara.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
IL POLIUTO, OR I MARTIRI.
Donizetti's grand tragic opera and last masterwork,
IL POLIUTO, OR I MARTIRI,
which has recently been performed in Paris with such extraordinary success, is in active rehearsal, and will shortly be produced, for the first time in America.

NATIONAL THEATRE.
Manager....T. C. Steers | Stage Manager..G. L. Aiken
NOTICE.—The roof of this establishment having been rendered entirely water-proof, the Theatre will be reopened again to the public THIS EVENING.
THIS (Thursday) EVENING, May 12,
Will be presented a dramatization in four parts by G. L. Aiken, of that popular story written by Mrs. Southworth, and published in the New-York *Ledger*, entitled
THE HIDDEN HAND.
Produced with new scenery and appointments, and the following powerful cast, bringing into requisition every member of the company:
Major Ira Warfield, surnamed Old Hurricane..G. A. Beane
Herbert Greyson, his nephew, (a sailor)....G. L. Aiken
Wool, Hurricane's Factotum....W. M. Reeve
Black Donald, the Outlaw....J. M. Ward
Gabriel Le Noir, proprietor of Hidden House....G. W. Thompson
Traverse Rocke, a young doctor....J. N. Carr
Parson Goodwin, Minister of Tip Top....L. Porter
Craven Le Noir....W. Lewis
Halting Hal.... } Outlaws of Donald's band, { ...J. W. Baker
Stealthy Steve.. ...J. Lewis
Demon Dick.... ...H. Chapman
Recorder....Rogers
Davy, Le Noir's servant....Retrop
Capitola, Old Hurricane's Ward....Rose Cline
Marah Rocke, the Deserted....Miss Lee
Mrs. Condiment, Old Hurricane's housekeeper....Mrs. Austin
Clara Day, the Young Heiress....Miss Nelson
Pitapat, Capitola's Maid....Miss Kate Partington
Dorcas Knight, housekeeper of Hidden House..Mrs. Axtel
The Unknown, of Hidden House....Miss C. Smith
Old Nance, of the Ruined Hut....Miss Seame
Rose....Miss May
Pink....Miss Carline
Synopsis of Scenery, Incidents, &c.
Recorder's Court—The Female Newsboy—Old Hurricane—The Widow and her Son—Black Donald—The Compact of Crime—Hurricane Hall—The Young Lady that wanted to see the Devil—The Plot against Capitola—Hidden House—The Unknown—Capitola visits Hidden House—The Church—An Unwilling Bride—Triumph of Old Hurricane—Revelation of the Mystery.
To conclude with the laughable farce of
CROSSING THE LINE,
In which that charming actress and songstress, Miss ROSA CLINE, will appear.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
THIS (THURSDAY) EVENING,
MR. WALLACK will appear as DON FELIX,
In the Comedy of THE WONDER.
To conclude with THE REVIEW.
ON FRIDAY—Mr. Wallack as ADAM BROCK, in the Drama of CHARLES XII.; to be preceded by A MORNING CALL, and to conclude with BOX AND BOX.
SATURDAY—BENEFIT OF MR. WALLACK, and the last night of his appearance; on which occasion, for the first and only time this season, Shakespeare's splendid Comedy of MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING.
BENEDICK....Mr. Wallack. Box book now open.
In preparation, and to be acted the FIRST TIME in this country, on MONDAY, May 16, E. Falconer, Esq.'s highly celebrated comedy in three acts, called
MEN OF THE DAY,
OR, EXTREMES,
with new and beautiful scenery, and a cast comprising the entire talent of the Company.

CHURCH'S PAINTING.
"THE HEART OF THE ANDES."
On exhibition for a short time previous to being taken to Europe, at
THE STUDIO BUILDING,
No. 15 10th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M. Admission 25 cents.
J. McCLURE, Publisher.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

HYATT'S PATENT LIGHTS.
A CARD HAVING BEEN ISSUED
TO THE PUBLIC
By parties who frankly confess that they do not pay me for my invention, I avail myself of this opportunity to advertise the names of those who do. The following persons, only, are licensed under my patents in this City:
George R. Jackson & Co.
J. B. & W. W. Cornell & Co.
S. B. Althause & Co.
Ingalls & Case.
Theodore Hyatt.
The law is that a person who purchases or uses a patented article is equally liable for infringement with the maker of it. The "makers" having fairly notified the "users" of their intention not to pay, the "users" have only themselves to blame if I collect my tariff of them,—as I shall certainly do. THADDEUS HYATT.
NEW-YORK, January, 1859.

ESTABLISHED 1850.
GEORGE R. JACKSON & CO.,
EXCELSIOR IRON WORKS,
Nos. 199 and 201 Centre-st.,
Nos. 1, 3 and 5 Howard st., and
Nos. 117, 119 and 121 Elm st.,
New-York.
Manufacturers of iron railing of all kinds for dwellings, cemeteries, parks, stores, offices, &c.
Bank doors, safes and window shutters.
Patent Prismatic Lights for vaults, areas, skylights, &c.
Enameled grates and fenders.
Corrugated iron roofs.
Having added a foundry to our works, we are prepared to furnish.
Iron columns, beams, girders, and all kinds of castings for building purposes.
Specimens of our work can be seen in the *Times* Building, American Exchange Bank, Wilson G. Hunt's store, Park place; Thomas Hunt's store, College place.
United States Custom houses at Buffalo, Oswego, Cleveland, Detroit, Newark, New-Haven, Pensacola and Richmond; United States Marine Hospitals at Detroit and Portland, and United States Assay Office, New-York.

121. IRON WAREHOUSE. 121.
SAMPSONS & BALDWIN,
NO. 121 GREENWICH-ST.,
Have in store and offer for sale a full assortment of
Swedes and Hammered Iron.
Refined and English Iron.
Band, Scroll and Hoop Iron,
Oval, Half-oval and Half-round Iron.
Angle and T Iron; Wrought Iron Beams.
Horse-shoe Iron, Peru, Stitts and B B H.
Horse-nails Rods, T V F and other good brands.
Plow, Spring, Tire, Cast and German Steel.

LOOK HERE.
LEWIS' HARDWARE STORE, No. 160 Canal-st., second block from Bowery, towards Broadway. A fine assortment of the best Carpenters' Tools, Cut Nails, Housekeepers' Hardware, &c., now opening. Call and examine.

THE LADIES ARE DELIGHTED WITH the new Patent Ice Breakers: Giffin's patent and Rowe's patent. Buy one, take it home, and try the experiment. For sale by all hardware dealers; manufactured by F. STEVENS, No. 219 Pearl-st., up stairs.

BANCA TIN, INGOT COPPER, SPELTER, Antimony, Lead, Mt Hope Cut Nails, &c.
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

RELIANCE FIRE REGULATOR—FOR SAVing fuel in steam-boilers. The most sensitive and efficient instrument of the kind.
CHAS. W. COPELAND, No. 66 Broadway, N. Y.

O. AMES & SON'S SHOVELS AND SPADES—For sale by
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

DENTISTRY.

DR. BATE, DENTIST, CALLS ATTENTION TO his rooms, No. 635 Broadway, corner 13th st., where gentle treatment and reliable operations will induce the nervous to submit with confidence to his treatment. His artificial teeth are superb and life-like, and a perfect counterfeit of nature. He undertakes the regulation of children's teeth. Dr. B. recommends a trial of his tooth powder for preventing decay.

DENTISTRY—"AMERICAN GALLERY OF TEETH,"—Dr. MANSON'S "Gumotype Teeth," beautiful, comfortable, indestructible. Gold sets, platina, vulcanite, silver, &c.; 18 years established; 4 premiums awarded. Dr. MANSON, 22d-st and 6th av. Work satisfactorily and beautifully adjusted. Teeth sets as low as $10, $10, $10, $10, $10, $10, $10, warranted.

GAS CHANDELIERS, BRACKETS, HALL AND OTHER PENDANTS, &c., &c.—The subscribers, returning thanks to their friends and the public generally for the very liberal patronage heretofore bestowed on them, respectfully beg leave to say they are now fully prepared to furnish the above articles in every variety on the shortest notice and most liberal terms. Being manufacturers, they are enabled to offer such inducements to purchasers as will well repay them for a call at their manufactory previous to purchasing elsewhere.
N. B.—Churches and public buildings fitted with gas-pipe and fixtures throughout, on the most moderate terms and with all possible dispatch. J. & T. DONALDSON,
No. 85 Leonard-st., near Broadway.

SHOW CASES.—HOFFMAN & FERSCHE'S Show-case warerooms, No. 44 Chatham-st., near the City Hall. A general assortment of Show Cases kept constantly on hand. Old cases taken in exchange.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

[*Continued from First Page.*]

crossing Mont Cenis ... men were employed in clearing the pass of ... now.

Le Nord of the 28th ... POLEON had notified the English Government ... had felt himself obliged to send a French army of occupation immediately into the Sardinian Territory, for the purpose of being in time to protect his ally against the attack of Austria. The Cabinet of London replied that under the existing circumstances England would offer no objection.

It was rumored that the French Senate was about to present an address to the Emperor, beseeching him not to leave Paris. Arrangements were, however, being prepared for him at Lyons.

Austrian merchant-ships in Marseilles were preparing to depart, at the suggestion of the Consul.

The movement of French troops was very active, and it was expected that by the end of the week there would be 60,000 of them in Italy.

While admitting that it is difficult to learn the truth in such matters, and the French may even have a direct object in inducing General GYULAI to believe in their difficulties, but a belief prevails that they will be unable to offer a serious resistance to the Austrians if they determine on a vigorous attack.

The French were unprepared for the sudden movement of the Austrians, and expected to begin war at their leisure somewhere about the end of May. The difficulty and delay on Mount Cenis will be considerable, and though the French are carried rapidly to Genoa, they arrive there without means of entering on a campaign for three weeks.

THE MOVEMENT IN SARDINIA.

Prince CARIGNAN had been appointed Lieutenant-General of Piedmont during the war.

The Universities of Piedmont had been closed by royal decree.

French troops disembarking at Genoa were everywhere received with enthusiasm.

The Sardinians had retired from Palasza to the west bank of the river Sesia.

The King of Sardinia had left Turin for Alessandria. In taking the command of the army, he is to be accompanied by his eldest son, Prince HUMBERT.

The great mass of the Piedmontese army, 75,000 strong, was condensed around the fortresses of Alessandria and Casale, with a second line at the foot of the Appennines, between Novi and Tortona.

The Turin correspondent of the *Times*, does not think that the Austrians will reach that capital. The country had been laid under water by means of the canals of irrigation, and means had been taken to render the roads temporarily impracticable.

The Sardinian Government had appropriated all horses belonging to private individuals, the highest price allowed for them being only £16.

News from Spezzia states that discord prevailed in the Duchies. Political prisoners had been set free at Nassari.

MOVEMENTS OF THE AUSTRIAN ARMY.

The *Herald* announces in one of its leading articles, that the Austrian army, 130,000 strong, have, we believe, crossed the Ticino in three divisions by Navara and on Turin from the lakes.

The *Times* received intelligence yesterday, that the statement that an act of war was committed in the night of the 26th, by the entry of Austrian troops on Piedmontese soil was perfectly correct. The advanced post of Gen. GYULIA's army crossed the Ticino and took up a position on the enemy's territory, but the advance of the main army did not take place till yesterday, April 29. By all accounts the Austrians had determined on a vigorous offensive movement, and there can be little doubt they are desirous of striking a blow before French troops can be brought against them.

GREAT BRITAIN—WARLIKE PREPARATIONS.

Orders had been given at Woolwich for the hasty preparation of war materials, ready for any sudden emergency; and the heads of Departments were summoned by telegraph to meet at the War Office in London on the 28th ult.

The Russian and Austrian Ministers had interviews with the Earl of MALMESBURY on the 28th.

The London *Advertiser* says that a proclamation from the Queen was about to be issued calling out 10,000 men for the Navy, and offering a bounty of ten pounds to each man as an inducement to enter the service.

The Channel squadron, which had gone to the Mediterranean was to be immediately recalled; and on the 27th, four new ships of-the-line were placed in Commission.

The formation of volunteer rifle corps throughout England was being strongly urged on the Government.

Large war insurances had been taken out at Lloyds by foreign ship owners and on nearly all kinds of policies increased premiums were demanded. Sardinian and Austrian vessels could scarcely be insured on any terms, and even for English for protracted periods, especially in the St. Petersburg trade, a considerable addition was made.

The Cunard screw steamer *Etna* was being surveyed preparatory to her being chartered by the British Government for the conveyance of troops to the Mediterranean. Negotiations for charters had also been initiated by the French Government; but it is stated that the Trans-Atlantic shipping houses having received instructions that all available means of transport would be required by the British Government, declined business with the French agents.

It is stated that the French and Russian Governments have lately been procuring large supplies of charts and surveys of the English coast and of English stations in the Mediterranean, and have likewise been engaged in making large purchases of coal irrespective of price or quality. It is also intimated that an extensive order for charts had been received from the Spanish Government, and the inference was, that Spain would throw herself into the service of France.

As many as 27 gun-boats, of very light draft, together with some vessels of larger size, were building in the Thames for the Spanish Government. It was suggested that Spain might possibly be acting merely as the agent of others.

French agents are said to have been very active of late in purchasing provisions for the army in Dublin and other parts of Ireland.

Large quantities of ammunition and guns were being shipped from England to Gibraltar and Malta.

The *Times* says: "Nearly all the Naval Engineers have their hands full of foreign orders."

The Probable Character of the War.

From the London Times, April 29.

The Austrians have shown such contradictory qualities in their military history that we have no means of judging how they will act on the present occasion. They may exhibit the slowness and pedantry of 1796 or the energy of 1849. Another week may see them patrolling Turin, or giving orders for the abandonment of Milan. A few days since they might have struck a heavy blow; but by the Wednesday before Easter it was known that the *ultimatum* was to be presented, and within twenty-four hours the French began to move. Then the three days of grace, and consequently the French gained nearly a week, to the disadvantage of their opponents. Yet even now a bold general might do a great deal before a sufficient body of French troops could come to the assistance of their allies. Between the Austrian frontier and Turin the country is a plain; there are no obstacles to an enemy's march, and VICTOR EMANUEL would be under the cruel necessity of abandoning his capital, or fighting a desperate battle with inferior forces against one of the most completely equipped armies of the Continent! In the event, however, of such determined tactics, it is probable that the Sardinians will sacrifice everything to the paramount necessity of saving their army. They would, no doubt, fall back on Alessandria, and from this base await the assistance of the French troops, who are being rapidly transported to Genoa. We may presume that by this time some 40,000 Sardinians are concentrated at Alessandria, and that the rest of the army are retreating before the Austrians, endeavoring as much as possible to avoid a collision. The question of greatest importance, however, is the movement of the French armies; and here we must pay a tribute to the nation which was so lately our ally. Frenchmen may not be superior to Germans; they are certainly not equal to Englishmen in strength, endurance, and those qualities which—courage being supposed equal—are likely to decide the fate of battles. But in the great military quality of promptness they are without an equal. The manner in which the French troops have been dispatched to the Alps since Good Friday is a model for the study of our officers. The very act of entering a railway carriage and disposing of his knapsack and his musket has been taught the soldier as part of his drill. We may be assured that nothing that energy, science and skill can accomplish for the speedy concentration of French armies at Turin and Genoa will be neglected. But the difficulties in the way of the Emperor NAPOLEON's troops are not few. The season is backward; Mont Cenis is covered with snow. The vast army of the French has been pushed forward without preparation; the Commissariat is deficient; the country they enter is poor; there is very little of last year's corn to be had, and this year's will not be fit for the harvest for three months at the least. In this case there will be no making the war support the war. LOUIS NAPOLEON must, to a great extent, take his provisions with him, or pay for what he requires out of the funds which his obsequious Assemblies have voted. Then there is the loss which inevitably attends rapid marches in such inclement regions, and it may be predicted that the ambulances which follow in the rear of the army will have plenty of occupants before the plains of Piedmont are reached. But there is, on the other hand, a more favorable picture. The French have the command of the sea. It may be said with confidence that if France could only reach Italy across the Alps, the Austrians might seize the country and crush each division as it emerged from the passes. But the town and harbor of Genoa, almost impregnable, are in the hands of the Sardinians; we may say, indeed, in the hands of the French. French troops are arriving daily, and in a few days these will constitute an army which, in conjunction with the Sardinians at Alessandria, will be too formidable to be left in the rear of an invading force. If there be one thing which especially shows the military genius of the French, it is their transport of troops by sea. In the Russian war, while we had our Himalayas and Jasons, they had only their own little trading vessels, most of them engaged in the Channel "cabotage." Yet in every little brig, which probably had till within a few months before traded between St. Malo and Shoreham with eggs, the French managed to pack some 150 men, and send them two thousand miles to Sebastopol. Their present means of transport are immense, and the distance from Toulon to Genoa is hardly 400 miles. We cannot doubt that in a few days 50,000 French will have joined the Sardinians at Alessandria, and then it is hardly likely that the Austrian commanders will risk a march on Turin. Without venturing to predict the course of events, we may say that unless there be news within forty-eight hours that the Austrians are before the Sardinian capital, we believe that they have determined to limit themselves to that defensive warfare for which their position gives them so many advantages.

The Attitude of Prussia.

In the Chamber of Deputies at Berlin, on the 28th, the Foreign Minister made a statement respecting the crisis. The following is a summary:

"Recent occurrences are very threatening. The differences between Austria on the one hand, and Sardinia and France on the other, have reached a point that the outbreak of war may be momentarily expected. England has made the last endeavor at mediation, but the hope of her success is extremely small. In this position of uncertainty no communication of any intermediate measures which either of the opposing parties may have taken has come to the knowledge of the Government. The placing of three *corps d'armée* of the Prussian forces on a war footing, and in readiness for war, has been resolved upon by the Federal Diet. Besides our own safety, we must keep in view the safety of Germany,—the more so because another great German Power is on the brink of war. But the present condition of the preparations for war, which the Federal Diet has instituted, is purely of the same nature as the Confederation itself—that is to say, essentially defensive; and with this object, Prussia, in concert with her German Federal associates, is armed on all sides. Above all things, she adheres to the principle that the interest of Germany is the interest of Prussia."

Tuscany Joins Piedmont and France—Modena and Parma Declare for Sardinia.

Nearly all the superior officers of the Tuscan troops (15,000 men) presented themselves before the Grand Duke at Florence, and declared to him that to prevent the revolt of the army there was only one way, viz: to unite with Piedmont, and to unfurl the tricolor flag of Italian independence. The Grand Duke immediately sent for the Marquis of LAJATICO, and begged him to form a new Administration, with a view of giving the reforms wanted. The Marquis answered that he could not undertake the task, or save the dynasty, except on two conditions. First. the abdication of the Grand Duke. Second, a declaration of war against Austria, and an alliance with France and Piedmont. The Grand Duke refused these conditions, and declared that he would quit Tuscany immediately, and leave the people to do what they pleased.

The Grand Duke, after throwing himself upon the protection of the five great Powers, retired to Bologna.

A military dictatorship had been proclaimed in Tuscany, and, *via* Turin, it is stated that VICTOR EMANUEL had been made Dictator.

The *Herald*, in a leader, states that Modena and Parma have also declared for Sardinia.

Secret Treaties—France and Sardinia—France and Denmark—Austria and the German States.

It is stated that a secret treaty of alliance, offensive and defensive, exists between France and Sardinia, by which Lombardy is guaranteed to VICTOR EMANUEL on condition that no impediment is to be placed in the way of the establishment of Prince NAPOLEON at Rome, and Prince MURAT at Naples.

The *Times* and the other morning journals are authorized to state that the announcement made that Denmark had concluded during the few last days an offensive and defensive treaty with France, is devoid of any foundation whatever.

It appears positive, says the *Nord*, that Austria has succeeded in contracting treaties of alliance, offensive and defensive, with Bavaria and Saxony. Wurtemburg has as yet resisted the entreaties of the Cabinet of Vienna.

Miscellaneous Facts and Items.

The Paris correspondent of the *Star* says: "Reports have been received by the Government of a movement among the population, and that the return of several troops lately sent to Italy would probably be required."

Up to the night of the 29th 142 Members had been elected to serve in the new Parliament. Of these, 112 were returned without opposition.

The health of Sir JOHN LAWRENCE will not permit his acceptance of the proffered banquet.

Major-General Sir FENWICK WILLIAMS, Bart., of Kars, is appointed Commander-in-Chief of the forces in Canada.

The Parliamentary elections were progressing in England, but the war crisis detracted from the attention which they would otherwise command. The returns at the departure of the *Persia* were too few to give any idea of the final result. Lord STANLEY had been put in nomination for Marylebone at the eleventh hour and against his consent. His vote was, of course, comparatively small.

The quarterly returns of emigration from Liverpool show great activity in the movements towards the United States, and it was believed that the next few months emigration to America will be the largest experienced for several years.

Mr. MORPHY had again been astonishing the London chess players. He played, simultaneously, five of the most expert members of of the St. James' Chess Club, viz., Messrs. LOWENTHAL, RIVIERE, BARNES, BODIN and BIRD. The result was, that Mr. BARNES won his game; those with Messrs. LOWENTHAL and BOWDEN were drawn, and Mr. MORPHY won the other two.

A telegram in the *Advertiser*, dated Friday night says: "The war enthusiasm increases, and Paris is in a high state of excitement."

STATE OF THE MONEY MARKET.

The Panic in London.

From the Daily News, April 29.

THURSDAY EVENING.

The Directors of the Bank of England, at their weekly court to day, raised their minimum rate of discount from 2½ to 3½ ℔ cent. An advance to 3 ℔ cent. was considered certain, but the measure now adopted fell upon most circles in the nature of a surprise, although its possibility had not altogether escaped discussion in some quarters during the last two days. At the same time, in the existing critical condition of foreign politics, there is no disposition to cavil at the promptitude of action displayed by the Bank. Decisive instead of half measures accord best with the present phase of the public mind. It is probable that the extension of the area of disturbance on the Continent will ere long cause the diversion to this country for safe keeping of a large amount of foreign capital released from its ordinary channels by the paralysis of trade; but, meanwhile, the distress of the foreign markets may stimulate attempts to procure temporary assistance from this side. As likely to defeat these efforts and to check the drain of gold, the action of the Bank of England is generally regarded in the light of a prudent precaution. At a period when our trade presents so few features suggestive of anxiety, the effect of to-day's measure upon our home interests can scarcely prove onerous. Three and a half per cent., after all, is a very moderate rate for money. Little damage need be occasioned if the commercial community recognize with confidence the comparative solidity of their present position, and abstain from any movements calculated to aggravate what may otherwise prove a merely momentary pressure. In some quarters where loans appear to have been accorded with undue facility there is now the usual refusal of accommodation. Loans are hastily called in, and much inconvenience occasioned. This rash and spasmodic policy is greatly to be deprecated. The mercantile world, on their part, are called upon to exercise a certain degree of self restraint. It is idle to make provision in excess of all possible requirements merely for the satisfaction of strengthening one's banker's balance. Should this example spread, the advantage will be exclusively confined to the money dealers, whilst the inconvenience may be generally diffused.

The demand at the Bank to-day was large, but not so heavy as yesterday. Applications lodged prior to the sitting of the Bank Court—viz: 11½ o'clock—were liberally admitted upon the old terms. In the general market the rates have been at once modified in accordance with those of the Bank. For good bills up to 60 days, the rate in Lombard-street is 3½ ℔ cent.; and up to 75 days, 3½ to 4 ℔ cent. For paper having a longer period to run, higher terms are demanded.

The Joint Stock Banks have raised their rates for deposits from 1½ to 2½ ℔ cent. The London and Westminster, however, allow only 1½ ℔ cent. for sums under £500. Messrs. OVERRND, GURNEY & Co. now give 2½ ℔ cent. for money payable on demand; 2¾ ℔ cent. subject to three days' notice of withdrawal; and 3 ℔ cent., with seven day's notice. The two Discount Companies have deferred making any formal alteration until to morrow.

The panic in the Stock Exchange, especially during all the earlier part of the day, was more intense than ever. The scene, in fact, baffles description. The official "hammer," announcing the public default of members, has been resounding all day. In addition to the seven failures in the establishment notified yesterday, eighteen more were proclaimed to-day. To-morrow is "pay-day" on the fortnightly settlement in shares and foreign stocks, and is looked forward to with extreme anxiety. Each member of the Stock Exchange is bound to pay the last farthing of his "differences," under penalty of being proclaimed a defaulter, yet has now no security for the punctual receipt of the sums due to him. The misgivings thus occasioned tend in no small degree to explain the almost unprecedented severity of the panic experienced to-day. It has become requisite to make provision against all contingencies, and, with the grand object of preserving their credit at any sacrifice, many members have forced sales of all classes of securities. The markets have consequently been paralysed. The dealers, in many instances, declined to do business, or, in self defence, quoted preposterously wide "margins." Sales of many kinds of stock were absolutely impracticable, prices being purely nominal. Neither the Continental intelligence nor the alteration at the Bank appears to have had so much effect upon prices as the total dislocation of the internal arrangements of the Stock Exchange consequent upon the numerous instances of embarrassment proclaimed in the midst of a heavy settlement.

Consols opened this morning at a fall of 1¼ to 2 per cent. from the 4 o'clock quotations of yesterday. Within a short period a fresh reduction of about ½ per cent. was quoted, the market wearing the most unsettled appearance imaginable. The first check was given to the fall by the appearance of brokers who act for a leading financial firm, and who bought many thousands of Lombardo-Venetian Railway New Shares at 3¾ discount, and other prices. Extensive purchases of Consols were likewise made, leading to a rally of ¾ to 1 per cent. from the lowest point of the morning. Although the tendency to fluctuation remained, the aspect of the market in the afternoon was less gloomy. The final quotations were 1 per cent. below those of yesterday, but a certain degree of support was evidently derived from investments. Doubts were also expressed as to the reported alarming tendency of the convention or agreement between Russia and France, and even the passage of the Ticino by the Austrian army, previously announced as an absolute fact, was considered to require confirmation.

In the other departments of the Stock Exchange, as already intimated, the ordinary arrangements were thrown completely out of joint. English railway stocks showed more indications of steadiness in the afternoon, but in Indian railway securities the panic was excessive. Belgian and other foreign railway shares were practically unsalable.

It is only fair to the Stock Exchange to remark that of the eighteen failures announced to day, only one was of real magnitude. In this instance the liabilities are enormous, being estimated at £75,000 or upwards, arising from immense transactions in Consols, Turkish and Mexican Bonds, and English Railway Stocks. The circumstances of this case have excited great animadversion, after making every allowance for the acknowledged overthrow of all reasonable calculations by late events.

Numerous Failures—Advance of One per Cent. in the Bank's Rate of Discount, &c.

On the 27th, the day the *Kangaroo* and *Anglo-Saxon* sailed, the London Stock Exchange was visited by a panic scarcely paralleled in intensity within the memory of the oldest members, the main cause being the positive statement that Russia and France had concluded an alliance. The funds opened at a decline of about 2½ ℔ cent., and after considerable fluctuation, the final transactions of the day in Consols showed a fall of 3½ ℔ cent., the closing quotations being 90¾@91.

Seven failures were announced on the Stock Exchange, two of them being for large amounts. The names were not yet published.

The decline in railroad shares during the day was equal to 3@5 per cent.

On the 28th the Bank of England advanced their minimum rate of discount to 3½ per cent—being a rise of 1 per cent.

The panic on 'Change exhibited increased intensity, and during the day nineteen additional failures were announced. The news that the Austrians had crossed the Ticino was the principal new cause of alarm. Violent fluctuations took place in the funds. Consols at one time were down to 88¼, but there was subsequently a rally, and after official hours business was done at 89¾@90.

A large operator on the Liverpool Exchange named ROBERTS, was declared a defaulter, and his liabilities are stated at from £300,000 to £500,000.

It was considered that all chance of the new Russian loan being negotiated in England or Germany had vanished.

On the 29th (Friday) there was more firmness on the Stock Exchange, and Consols at one time were as high as 91. The excitement, however, continued, and in the afternoon a relapse occurred, the official closing quotations being 89@89⅛ for both money and account.

About a dozen more failures were announced.

The demand for money was active, and the advance in the Bank rates caused no diminution.

London Markets at the Latest Moment.

Messrs. BARING, BROTHERS & Co. report: The CORN market has advanced rapidly, prices being quoted 5s. @8s. higher for WHEAT. White American. 54s.@58s.; Red, 50s.@54s. No American FLOUR offering; nominal value, 28s.@34s. IRON flat, at £6 5s. for rails and £6 for bars; Scotch Pig declined to 49s. RICE very animated at fully 6d to 9d. advance. SUGAR dull and generally rather lower. TEA quiet but holders firm. COFFEE dull, and in some cases 2s. lower. SPIRITS TURPENTINE dearer; American held for 47s. Russian HEMP advanced £3@£4 ℔ ton, and JUTE 20s.@30s., with no sellers at the close. LINSEED advanced rapidly to the extent of 6s.@7s. LINSEED CAKES, £10 5s. @£10 10s. for both New-York and Boston. LINSEED OIL advanced to 30s. 6d.@31s. SALTPETRE active and advancing. TALLOW advanced to 58s. for Y. C.

The returns of the Bank of England show a decrease of £411,000 in the SPECIE.

AMERICAN SECURITIES continue without inquiry, but there are more sellers.

RAILWAYS.	Cl. prices.			
Illinois Central 6 ℔ ct., 1875..	70	to	75	
Do., 7 ℔ cent., 1875..........	75	to	77	76⅛
Do., do., Freeland, 1860.....	80	to	85	83
Do., $100 shares, $60 paid....	45	to	42	dis. 42
Do., do.. London Issue.....				
Mich. Cen. 8 ℔ cent., 1860.....	83	to	85	
Do., 1869..................	83	to	85	
Do., (sinking fund,) do., '82..	83	to	85	
Do., $100 shares..........	45	to	50	
Michigan S. & North. Indiana (sinking fund.) 1883........	63	to	65	x.c.
Do., $100 shares...........	10	to	15	
New-York Central 6 ℔ cent., (sinking fund,) 1883........	81	to	83	x.c.
Do., 7 ℔ cent., con. 1864.....	92	to	95	
Do. 7 ℔ ct. sink. fund 1876..	92	to	95	
Do., $100 shares..........	65	to	70	
New-York and Erie 7 ℔ cent Bds., con., 1871..........	—		—	
Do., sg. fd. 7 ℔ cent., 1875...	—		—	
Do., bds., 3d mort.. 1883.....	63	to	65	
Do., bds., con., 1862........	—	to	—	
Do., $100 shares...........	8	to	10	
Pennsylvania Cen. Bonds: 1st mortgage, con...........	89	to	91	
Do., do., 2d mort...........	90	to	92	
Do., $50 shares............	39	to	41	
Phila. & Read. 1st mort., 1860	86	to	88	
Do., do., 2d mort.......1870	76	to	78	
Do., $50 shares............	22	to	24	

THE LATEST PER PERSIA.

LONDON, Saturday, April 30, 1859.

From the Times City Article.

This has been the final day of the Foreign and Share settlement in the Stock Exchange, and the panic has continued with almost uninterrupted force. The fluctuations have again been extremely violent, and prices, although they opened with less gloom, were finally almost as heavy as at any period of the week.

The new Indian Loan has declined from six to five discount.

At the Bank of England to-day, there was a full demand for money at the increased rate. In the open market the terms are quite as high as at the Bank, and the dealers are indisposed to take long paper. For bills having six months to run. 5 and 5¼ ℔ cent. are the lowest rates.

About £40,000 in gold, half in bars, half in Russian, was taken from the Bank to-day, for the continent.

The rate for Discount at Hamburg has advanced from 3½ to 5 per cent. Metalliques were quoted at Vienna, this morning, at 58, which, at the present rate of Exchange, is equivalent to about 43¼.

The demand for silver for the Continent has increased. In the Foreign Exchanges, this afternoon, the rates on Amsterdam and Hamburg were slightly lower. The quotation for Austrian paper was almost nominal, but showing a further unfavorable movement.

In the Corn market this morning there was a further advance of 3s., and the total rise since last week has been about 8s.

The Colonial Produce markets during the week have been greatly influenced by the present threatening aspects of Continental affairs. Many articles, owing to the prospects of war, have materially advanced, while others show considerable depression.

LONDON, City, Friday evening, April 30.

Daily News Article.

The excitement to-day was less intense than yesterday, but the sense of exhaustion was greater. This was pay-day for the fortnightly settlement, and twenty-three more members of the Stock Exchange have been declared unable to meet their engagements. In all, the present settlement has brought down forty-seven Stock Exchange firms, comprising fifty-one members. Some of the failures to-day were important.

The monthly settlement in Consols has now commenced, and as the fall even since last Thursday exceeds 5 per cent., anxiety is natural. In the existing condition of the market the failure of one large firm is sufficient to bring down a dozen others. The funds opened this day with an improved appearance at advanced prices, and for some time comparative animation was shown. After a rise of 1¼ per cent., however, influential sellers came forward and a relapse set in. During the afternoon the gloom continued to increase until at the close prices were actually ½ per cent. worse than at the close yesterday.

Boston Weekly Bank Statement.

BOSTON, Tuesday, May 11.

The following are the footings of our Bank Statement for the past week:

Capital Stock..................	$33,921,700
Loans and Discounts..........	58,211,800
Specie.........................	6,907,700
Amount due from other Banks....	8,077,800
Amount due to other Banks......	7,998,800
Deposits.......................	21,852,600
Circulation....................	7,241,600

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Second Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—MAY 11.

$7,000 Ohio St. 6s. '86..	102¾	300 Reading Railroad..	46⅜
5,000 Ind. State 5s......	88¾	1000 do..........s10	46⅜
5,000 do.............	88¾	150 do.............	46⅝
1,000 Virginia 6s.......	96⅛	550 do.............	47
1,000 do.............	96	400 Mich. Central R...	40⅝
5,000 do.............	96¼	100 do..........s60	40
87,000 Mo. State 6s.....	84	50 do..........s30	40⅜
50,000 do..........b30	84½	150 do..........b60	40⅜
10,000 do..........s60	83	200 do.............	40¼
3,000 City 5s '70.......	94	100 do..........snwk	40¼
500 Erie RR Bonds 1875	24	250 do..........s30	40
15,000 Ill.C.RR.Bds s6u.	81½	170 do.............	40
5,000 do.............	82	100 Mich.So & N.Ind.R	9
5,000 do.............	81¾	150 Mich.So & N.G'd stk	29¾
1,000 LaCr.&M L G B.	17	350 do.............	29⅞
1,000 Gal.&C. 2d M. Bd	88½	100 do..........s7	29¾
1,000 L.E.&W 1st M.B	70	50 do..........s15	29¾
10 Bank of Commerce.	101¼	200 Panama R.......s30	118
40 Citizens' Bank.....	102	5?5 do.............	119
18 Commonwealth Bk.	98	70 Ill. Central R......	58
5 Pac.M. Steams'p Co.	81¼	50 do.............	57⅛
375 do.............	81	50 Ga. & Chi. R....b30	61⅝
150 do..........s10	80⅜	550 do.............	61
25 do.............	80⅜	50 do..........s30	61
5 do.............	80¾	50 do.............	61¼
100 do..........s10	80	100 do..........s10	61¼
28 Del. & Hud. C. Co.	96⅛	00 do.............	61½
200 do.............	96	1275 Cle. & To. R.....	24⅞
100 Cum. Coal. Pref....	17	100 do..........b60	24⅞
150 Penn. Coal Co.....	80⅜	100 do..........b30	24⅞
100 do.............	80¼	100 do..........b30	24⅜
1160 N. Y. Cen. R. R..	69⅜	500 Chic. & Rk. Is. R..	59⅜
200 do..........b60	70	250 do..........b60	59⅝
350 do.............	69⅞	50 do..........b60	59⅝
100 do..........s30	69⅞	50 do..........b30	59⅜
350 do..........s30	69⅜	400 do..........b30	59⅜
500 do..........b60	70	300 do..........b30	59⅜
900 do.............	70	100 do..........s60	57⅜
350 do.............	70⅛	100 do..........s60	57
100 Hudson River R....	31⅜	550 do..........s30	58
100 do.............	31⅝	50 do..........s10	58⅜
50 Harlem Railroad..	11⅛	300 do..........c	59⅜
50 do.............	11	100 do..........s3	59⅜
100 do..........b60	11	100 do..........c	58⅜
650 Harlem R. Pref....	37	50 do..........c	59⅜

SECOND BOARD.

$2,000 U. S. 6s, '67....	109⅜	325 New-York Cen. R..	70
5,000 Mo. St. 6s....b30	83⅝	200 do..........21	70
25,000 do..........s30	83⅝	700 do..........s30	69⅜
10,000 Illinois Int., '60..	96	900 do.............	69⅞
6,000 Virginia 6s.......	95	100 do..........b30	69⅞
1,000 N. Y. Cen. R. 7s.	103¾	100 Michigan Cen. R...	40
5,000 L.E. & W. 2 m b.	37½	50 do.............	40¼
1,500 Mich. S. 2 l m. b.	50	50 M. S. & N. I. G. S..	29⅞
15,000 Ill Freeland b....	91	10 Illinois Central R..	83
10,000 Pacific M. S. Co.s10	80⅜	150 Gal. & Chic. R..s10	60⅝
35 do.............	81	300 do.............	60⅜
200 do..........s60	80	200 do..........s30	60⅜
100 do.............	83	36 Clev. & Tol. R. R...	24⅜
50 Del. & Hd. C.Co.s16	96⅛	200 do..........b30	25
100 Penn. Coal Co...b60	80	100 do.............	24½
100 Hudson Riv. R. R..	31⅜	150 Chic. & R. I. R....	59⅜
200 Harlem R. R. Pref.	36⅞	200 do.............	59⅜
100 Reading R. R....s10	47	100 do..........s10	58⅜
500 do..........s60	46⅜	15 Sixth-av. R. R.....	132
200 do.............	47⅛		

REPORTED SALES AT AUCTION.

$1,000 Cincinnati 6s....	73	20 Stuyv. F. I. Co.....	114½
2,000 Miss. & Mo. R. 7s.	60	10 North Riv F. I. Co..	141
1,000 At Mu. Ins. S.1858	93¼	25 Firemen's Fund I.Co	99⅛
2,000 Gt. W. Mu. I. S '57	68¾	20 Col. Marine Ins. Co.	117½
15 Rep. Fire Ins. S. '54.	50¼	10 Am. Exp. Co.......	83⅛
25 Rep. Fire Ins. S. '57.	50¼	8 N. Y. Central R Co.	69⅜
5 Rep. Fire Ins. S. '56.	50½	13 Union Ferry Co....	103½
50 Rep. Fire Ins. S. '55.	50¼	15 Marine Bank.......	88
50 Rep. Fire Ins. S. '58.	50⅝	40 Am. Exch. Bank....	105⅛
15 Clinton Fire Ins.Co.	109	5 B'k Commonwealth.	93
10 Grocers' F. I. Co....	111¼	10 Bank of Commerce..	101
10 New World F. I. Co.	100½	5 Bank of New-York.	108⅛

WEDNESDAY, May 11—P. M.

The steamship *Persia* arrived, this forenoon, with the European mails to Saturday, April 30. The leading points in the important and warlike news of the week, closing on the day of sailing, were anticipated yesterday by telegraph from St. Johns. The details are not the less interesting, though they add nothing to the imminence of the crisis. Among the passengers by the *Persia* are the Hon. W. B. REED, late American Commissioner to China, and Mr. ALEXANDER DUNCAN, senior member of DUNCAN, SHERMAN & Co. On the eve of leaving Liverpool Mr. REED received a dispatch from Mr. DALLAS, of Saturday's date from London, to the purport that the British Foreign Secretary had given over all hopes of averting hostilities in Italy. Mr. DUNCAN reports the prevalent opinion in Liverpool that our neutral flag would insure great advantages to the American shipping interest in the event of the war becoming general among the great European Powers. The war clause, under the British flag, had already been adopted at Lloyds, and the rates for underwriting on long voyages to the Indies and the Southwest coast of the Pacific had been heavily advanced. The letters from the London bankers and holders in the American business represent that our securities, with few exceptions, withstood the shock of general excitement and depreciation on the Stock Exchange better than any other class of Funds. The prominent exception is the stock of the Illinois Central, which, being chiefly owned in England, suffered with the English Railways a fall of 4@6 ℔ cent. The latest sales are understood to be at 44 discount, equal with the exchange to 57½ ℔ cent. in New-York. Upon this decline in London, the stock sold down here this afternoon to 53 ℔ cent. Our Federal Stock is quoted 94 in London. The variations in the State and best Railway Bonds were not important. The Grain markets were much excited both in London and Liverpool, and the advance in Wheat and Flour in France is equally decided. The rise in English Wheat at London for the week *is 8 shillings the quarter*. American Flour is 4 shillings the barrel higher, and Corn 8d. the 100 pounds at Liverpool. All descriptions of Meat Provisions, Lard, Tallow, Linseed, Hemp, and Saltpetre, were in quick demand at rapidly advancing rates, while Teas were steady and Sugars and Coffee dull. Silver is quoted higher on a Continental demand, the rate of interest at Hamburg, where Silver is the standard, having advanced to 5 ℔ cent. The Cotton trade was depressed at Liverpool and Manchester, although advices from India and China were encouraging for Goods. The British Export trade returns for March were again large, and the increase since January, (the heaviest addition being from Cotton fabrics,) is equal to thirty-five million dollars. The heaviest sales of Orleans Middling Cottons of which we have advices, were at 6⅞d., a fall of ⅜d., or 1½ cents from the extreme rate a few weeks ago. Some of the letters express the belief that actual war will scarcely increase the depression, though others look to a lower figure by ¼d.@⅜d. The extreme fluctuations in the English funds for the week were from 94 to 88½, and up to 89 ℔ cent. The English Railways fell 5@7 ℔ cent. The Turkish loans fell 15@18 ℔ cent., and Russian, Austrian, &c., are almost unsalable. The Spanish and South American were also heavily depressed. The panic on the Exchange commenced with the announcement of the Russian alliance with France, but was greatly aggravated by the numerous failures which soon followed among the Stock Brokers, one failure following another so quickly as to involve many, until no less than forty-seven defaults were made known! As all this happened about the time of the monthly settlement of "the account" in Consols and Railways, it is easy to see that the excitement partook more of the nature of a panic than a fall exclusively from political causes. A similar result was apprehended on the Paris Bourse on the pending settlement of the account in the French Funds. The advance in the Bank of England rate of Discount was not unexpected, and had comparatively little to do with the fall in the Funds. The measure is commended as one of proper caution under the circumstances. It takes place while the Bank has a Bullion stock of $87,855,000, and a reserve of Bank Notes unemployed of $46,480,000. The Discount line stands at $87,525,000. The Joint Stock and private Bankers had advanced their terms to correspond. On short paper the demand for Money was good at the Bank rate, and larger bills could not be negotiated without an advance to 4@5 ℔ cent.

The screw-steamer *Weser* for New-York would leave Bremen on Sunday, May 1, and Southampton on Tuesday, 3d, by which opportunity the next news will be due in course. The *Arago* for New-York, would leave for Southampton on Wednesday evening, May 4.

Our Stock Exchange to-day, as on yesterday afternoon, is under almost as much depression—but with this marked difference, that the excitement is in good part, if not wholly, artificial—as the European markets. The eagerness to sell everything, good, bad and indifferent, for the fall, could hardly be more intense, to all present appearances, if the United States were in danger of being made an immediate party to the general complication or war in Europe. As the *Bear* account commands the majority in numbers, and the power of recent success in the Brokers' Board, the downward course of prices will run itself to its end the sooner. The material food for this sort of depreciation has not increased of late, and is not now increasing on the Street, if we are to judge by all outward appearances at the transfer offices, and the condition of Money loans to the Brokers, which, with some disposition on the part of lenders to advance their terms, were again made to-day at from 4 to 5 ℔ cent. One or two of the private banking-houses were willing lenders at 4 ℔ cent.—their receipts being large from the sale of Exchange yesterday for the *Africa*. These come in, under the rule of the drawers, on the sailing-day of the packet. In Discounts the change of rates is not yet decided, though, as remarked yesterday, an advance of 1 ℔ cent. on paper, made against foreign merchandise, would not be undesirable in the immediate condition of the Exchanges. The Bullion shipment by the *Africa* amounts to $1,648,000. The Customs paid into the Sub-Treasury are $34,000. The disbursements are $217,000 in excess of this and other receipts, reducing the balance this afternoon to $5,863,234. The line of Discounts at the large Banks this week is understood to be on the decrease, and a lower average is almost certain at the next return.

The additional decline in some of the State Stocks to-day is 1½ ℔ cent. on Missouris, which sold down to 83½@¾ cash, and 83 seller 60 days, and ½@1 ℔ cent. in Virginias. There is a heavy and increasing *short* account in Missouris, while, as far as we can obtain the facts, there is no fresh supply of stock from the Western bankers, and but few parcels of the new issue on the market. There was no alteration in transactions in Federal Five ℔ cents. The closing quotation is 104⅛@104½ ℔ cent. Illinois State Interest Bonds advanced to 96 ℔ cent. In Railway mortgages there is a further fall of 1@1½ ℔ cent. in Illinois Construction, while the Free Lands sold as high as 94 ℔ cent. In Railway and other shares the market was essentially a *Bear* one, and the depression continued until the close of business, at 4 o'clock. The last price of New-York Central is 69⅝@69¾ against 70½ @70⅝ yesterday afternoon. The first registered sale of the morning was 69¾, between which and the closing transactions 70@70⅛ ℔ cent. was paid. The variations from yesterday in this leading stock were less than in some of the Western shares and in Panama. The sales of Michigan Central were as low as 40 ℔ cent.; Michigan Guaranteed 29¾, and Galena 60⅜. In Rock Island, heavy differences were made between cash and time sales, and the business was active in both—probably 4,000 shares altogether—the closing price 59@59⅛, against 59½ yesterday afternoon; most of the cash bargains at 59⅜@59½ ℔ cent. Panama fell off to 148 ℔ cent. cash, and was down lower, we understand, on seller's option at the Second Board, and Reading fell to 47 ℔ cent. Pacific Mail, after declining to 80 ℔ cent., advanced to 83 ℔ cent., and so left off. Hudson River declined to 31½ ℔ cent., and Hudson Preferred sold as low as 36½ ℔ cent. The general market finally closed irregular in prices, but little resistance being apparently made to the eagerness of sellers to put out fresh sellers' contracts ahead. We heard of 60-day operations in New York Central at 69 ℔ cent.

In the Grain market, to-day, the excitement for the advance, growing out of the European accounts, continued, and a further average of 5 cents on Wheat, 20 cents on Flour, and 2 cents on Corn, is established. Provisions are also higher. And it will be noted, by our telegraphic advices from the Western markets, that the same buoyancy obtains. There can be little doubt, in the event that the War news from Europe is confirmed, involving large armaments both by land and sea, and diverting labor from agriculture in all parts of Europe, that all the available supplies of Grain and Provisions—which will be found much more important at high than at low or average prices—will be called out and transported by rail and canal to the seaboard. We are already advised, to day, that the managers of the rival trunk lines of railway are sensible that a good traffic from this source is in immediate prospect, and that the Summer business in both freight and passengers will amply justify a return to better compensation than now obtains. The extreme competition for business, will probably be modified, at an early day, to more remunerating rates. A representative from the two Southern lines—Pennsylvania Central and Baltimore and Ohio—is now in this City to concert measures with the Erie and New-York Central to put up the rates of traffic. And a similar movement has been made by the freight agents of the different routes at Cincinnati. We look for no renewal of "compacts," in the sense of the St. Nicholas treaty of last Fall, nor would such a formality be received by the public or by railway stockholders with favor, after the experience of the past season, but as business improves through May and June, and the prospects of a new crop are fully confirmed, it is reasonable to believe that we shall hear less of the rivalry of competition, and report less of declining receipts on the trunk and Western lines.

The Cotton market is brought almost to a stand-still by the English advices. Orleans Middlings are nominally 11¾ cents in this market, and a few bales of middling Uplands were made to spinners to-day at 11½ cents. The receipts at the ports for the week, 39,000 bales, against 66,000 bales. The excess as compared with last year is reduced to 725,000 bales. Next week (according to Messrs. WRIGHT's Circular) a more rapid diminution will be shown, as by telegraph from New-Orleans and Mobile we learn that the week's receipts are quite small.

CROP MOVEMENT—SINCE SEPT. 1, 1858.

	1859.	1858.	1857.	1856.	1855.
Rec. at Ports...	3,502,000	2,777,000	2,779,000	3,244,000	2,366,000
Ex. to G. B....	1,614,000	1,336,000	1,195,000	1,537,000	1,164,000
Ex. to France....	368,000	322,000	354,000	433,000	342,000
Ex. to other F. P..	479,000	282,000	351,000	438,000	210,000
Total Exports..	2,461,060	1,940,000	1,900,000	2,408,000	1,716,000
St'k on hand.....	498,000	600,000	355,000	440,000	324,000

Of which, during the past week, included in the above:

Rec. at Ports.....	39,000	66,000	20,000	52,000	55,000
Ex. to G. B......	73,000	53,000	16,000	65,000	39,000
Ex. to France....	10,000	8,000	1,000	12,000	14,000
Ex. to other F. P.	10,000	19,000	3,000	12,000	4,000
Total Exports.....	93,000	80,000	20,000	89,000	57,000

The Firemen's Fund Insurance Company have declared a dividend of 9 ℔ cent. payable on demand—1 ℔ cent. of which will be paid to the Widows' and Orphans' Fund of the New-York Fire Department.

The earnings of the Metropolitan Fire Insurance Company for the last six months equal 12 ℔ cent. of the capital. The Company, however, divide only 6 ℔ cent., preferring to increase their surplus to an equal extent. It will amount, after dividend, to $65,000.

Another card from Mr. NEWCOMB CLEVELAND, in reference to the La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad, appears in our advertising columns.

Atlantic and Pacific Mails.

AMERICAN, ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC SHIP CANAL CO., NEW YORK, Wednesday, May 11, 1859.

An article having appeared in this morning's *Herald*, setting forth that "the contract for carrying the mails semi-monthly between New-York and San Francisco, and New-Orleans and San Francisco for a period of nine months from the 1st of October to the 1st of July next, has been awarded by the Post-office Department to Mr. DANIEL H. JOHNSON, of this City, *who represents the Nicaragua Isthmus Route Transit*." I have deemed it my duty publicly to announce that, as far as this Company is concerned, no offer or bid has been made, directly or indirectly, by its authority or with its knowledge or consent, for the said mail service, and that the said JOHNSON has no connection whatever with this Company, nor any authority derived from it.

JOHN P. YELVERTON, President.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL ADVERTISEMENTS

☞ THOMPSON BROTHERS, NO. 2 WALL-ST. offer for sale at all times, UNITED STATES and STATE STOCKS, for investment or Banking purposes, in amounts to suit.
Orders for the purchase or sale of Stocks on commission promptly executed.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, May 10.

The *Adelaide's* news unsettled the COTTON market, and caused a decline. Sales of the last three days, 3,100 bales; and receipts 6,000, against 13,000 for the same time last year. Receipts at all Southern ports ahead of last year, 711,000 bales. SUGAR firm, at 6½c. for fair. MOLASSES, 35c. FLOUR advancing, and selling at $6 75@$7. CORN advancing, and selling at $1 05.

CHARLESTON, Tuesday, May 10.

COTTON—Sales, to-day, 1,600 bales, the market closing with a decline of 11⅛c.@11¼c.; Middling Fair, 11⅛c.@11¼c.

MOBILE, Tuesday, May 10.

COTTON market dull; sales, to-day, 500 bales; Middling Fair, nominally, 11¾c. The sales of the week add up 1,700 bales, and the receipts 3,250.

BUFFALO, Wednesday, May 11.

FLOUR advanced 25c. on the receipt of the New-York report; but holders are not anxious to realize. Sales, 2,300 bbls., at $6 25@$6 50 for Extra Spring Illinois; $6 50@$6 75 for do. Wisconsin; $6 75@$7 25 for Extra Michigan, Indiana and Ohio; $7 37½@$7 75 for Double Extras. WHEAT in fair demand, market better. Sales 22,000 bushels, at $1 40 for Extra Milwaukee Club; $1 50@$1 67½ for Ordinary to Fair White Illinois; $1 55@$1 60 for do. Red Ohio, $1 74 @$1 76 for Prime White do. and Michigan; market closing firm. CORN scarce and 1c.@2c. better. Sales 5,000 bushels Illinois River at 88c. OATS scarce at 54c.@60c. for State, Western and Canadian. BARLEY heavy. RYE selling in a small way at 95c. WHISKY—Sales 150 bbls., at 27c. *Lake Imports*—7,000 bbls. Flour, 9,500 bushels Wheat, 23,000 bushels Oats. *Canal Exports*—785 bbls. Flour, 18,000 bushels Wheat.

OSWEGO, Wednesday, May 11.

The demand for FLOUR exceeds the supply, and market firm. Sales 1,000 bbls, at $6 75@$7 25 for good to extra Oswego brands. Wheat in active demand, and prices show an important advance. Sales 20,... bushels at $1 70 for White Toledo, $1 65 for Red Winter Illinois, and $1 40 for Milwaukee Club. CORN also advanced, and market is very firm. Sales 1,000 bushels at 89c. for sound Illinois, and 83c. for hot do.; supply comparatively light, and none on the way for this port. OATS firm but quiet. CANAL FREIGHTS ... On Flour, 25c.; Wheat, 7c.; and Corn 7c., to New-York. *Lake Imports*—800 bbls. Flour, 31 bushels Wheat. *Canal Exports*—12,700 bushels Wheat; 15,2.. bushels Oats.

ALBANY, Wednesday, May 11.

FLOUR closed more quietly—holders firm at the advance; sales 2,200 bbls., at $4 50@$5 50 for Unsound State; $5 60@$7 30 for Common to Fancy and Extra State; $7 25@$8 50 for Extra Ohio and Kentucky; $7 75@$8 75 for Extra Genesee. No WHEAT offering. BARLEY higher; sales 3,000 bushels Jefferson County at 75c., and 4,000 bushels at 78c. Small sales of CORN at 95c. for round Yellow, and 92c. for round White. OATS 62c.@65c.

CINCINNATI, Wednesday, May 11.

FLOUR buoyant and advanced 10c.; sales 2,000 bbls. at $7@$7 10 for Superfine; receipts light. WHISKY advanced ½c.; sales 1,200 bbls. at 26½c. BACON higher; sales at 7¼c. for Shoulders, and 9½c. for Sides. LARD 11c.; holders ask 11¼c.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

Name.	Date.		Leaves	For
North Briton.......	May	14	Quebec........	Liverpool
Glasgow	May	14	New-York.....	Glasgow.
Bremen..............	May	14	New-York.....	Southa'n.
Bavaria..............	May	16	New-York.....	Southa'n.
Niagara..............	May	18	Boston.........	Liverpool
United Kingdom...	May	18	Quebec........	Glasgow.
Anglo Saxon........	May	21	Quebec........	Liverpool
Kangaroo............	May	21	New-York.....	Liverpool
Ocean Queen........	May	21	New-York.....	Southa'n.
Persia................	May	25	New York.....	Liverpool
Vigo..................	May	28	New York.....	Cork.
Arago.................	May	28	New-York.....	Southa'n.
Nova Scotian........	May	28	Quebec........	Liverpool

FROM EUROPE.

Weser	April	30	Bremen.......	New-York
Adelaide.............	April	30	Galway........	New-York
Nova Scotian........	May	4	Liverpool.....	Quebec.
Arago.................	May	4	Southamp'n..	New-York
Borussia.............	May	4	Southamp'n..	New-York
Vigo..................	May	6	Cork...........	New-York
Canada...............	May	7	Liverpool......	Boston.
North American....	May	11	Liverpool.....	Quebec.
City of Baltimore...	May	11	Liverpool.....	New-York
Vanderbilt...........	May	11	Southamp'n..	New-York

FOR THE PACIFIC COAST.

Coatzacoalcos......	May	12	New-Orleans.	Minatitlan
Illinois..............	May	20	New-York....	Aspinwall

FOR MEXICO.

Tennessee...........	May	15	New-Orleans.	Vera Cruz

FOR HAVANA.

Cahawba.............	May	12	New-York....	Havana.
Isabel................	May	19	Charleston...	Havana.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Persia, from Liverpool—Mrs. Cripps, Miss Cripps, G. F. Wormrath, A. R. Wormrath, A. Roman, two daughters, son and nurse; Mr. Slater and lady, Mrs. Daniels, Misses Daniels, Paterson Rinkell, Mr. F. Harnie and lady, Hon W. B. Reed, son and servant; N. Low, McKinley, H. E. Irving Broadbelt, Hodgson, S. Corbitt, Henry Leon, James Bunten, Oscar Kemp, Duxel, Schramm, G. F. Ceuleen, I. Woodward, Wilkins, Miss Sparrow, G. T. Sanderson, lady and servant; Miss Mary Carter, Miss Margaret Carter, Miss Georgiana Carter, Mr. Robert Carter, Miss Emily Carter, Mead Hope, Marshall, O. C. Burr, B. Burr, Master Hurford, Mr. Wilks, W. B. Edgar and lady, Mr. Ravenshaw, Mr. Hornley, James and lady, Gawtry and lady, Mrs. Carter and infant, Miss Jenny Carter and nurse, Alex. Duncan and servant, Mr. Richardson, Mrs. Dwight, Mrs. Hall, J. C. Eccleston and lady, H. B. Turner and Brother, W. L. Barnes, Wambash and lady, Mr. Lowden, Mr. Mellitt, Mr. Ruesson, Stephens Potts, Lord and nephew Montague and lady, Prof. Lupton and lady, R. J. Scrivener, Rolopson, Brown and lady, George Milne and lady, 3 children and nurse, J. F. Hance, James Wallace, J. E. Vertu, M. G. McLean, Wm. Boyd, Mr. Penniman, R. S. Greenbrough, Wm. Emerson, G. E. Maguire, J. Dewsnaf, Sutton, Misses Antenrioth, Andrie, Schoembar, Robert Blaikie, Labaven, Wetslar, James Edward, Mawbey, W. Hendrichsen, S. Brush, Jewell, Seaman, G. W. Stevens, Smock, J. R. Clark, Spencer, lady and son, Chas. Moore, Caldwell, J. H. Booty, W. T. Galway, Morphy, Lybrandt, L. Antenrioth and wife, C. Roethe and wife, James Campbell, R. V. McKeon, C. F. Schall, Mr. Myers, T. Maverich, M. Brewster, Mrs. Harris and 5 daughters, Chas. S. Mackenzie, Mr. Dihe, lady and infant, Mr. Myers and lady, Mr. Robson, Mr. Stevens, M. Paterson, Henry Crowther, J. R. Martin and lady, Thos. Martin, Miss Ann Maria Martin, Mrs. Morrow, child and infant, Walter Byron, Walter Abbott, O. Jones, Dr. S. Newman. Total 170.

In steamship Kangaroo, from Liverpool—Mrs. Randle, Misses Mary, Annie, Emma, and Master Jos. Randle, Mrs. Dayton, Misses Janet, Clive, and Anne Debenham, Mary White, Mary Lancey, Nancy McClure, Mary McCenna, Mrs. J. A. Eld, Mrs. Both, Mrs. Washbrook, Mr. C. F. Pigot and lady, Mr. William Pigot, James Pigot, Misses Fanny, Lucy, and Helen, and Masters Creswell, Henry, John and Miss Mary Pigot, Mrs. Wright, Mrs. Redmond, Mr. Colson, lady and son, Mr. Bingen, C. F. Bainbridge, S. C. Pugh, Wm. Kelly, Wm. Owens, Wm. Roberts, M. McCrombie, Charles W. Gage, Wm. Evans, M. Smieton, I. Beckers, Henry Eaton, Wm. Prieswick, C. Kroesslein.

Passengers Sailed.

In steamship Roanoke, for Norfolk, Portsmouth, &c.—Q. C. DeGrove and lady, N. B. S. Eldred, S. W. Cole, lady and 5 children, Dr. Bartholomew, and 10 in the steerage.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Huntsville, from Savannah—W. H. Dickerson, M. D. Treanor, D. Brumell, Capt. D. W. Reed, Chas. Michels, L. R. Whitney, T. H. Whitney, Chas. Hussey, Miss Agnes M. Sackill, Jacob Davis, S. Gladwin, H. Banser, Miss Maria Gale, A. Kerswell, Silas Gardner, J. N. Blanchard, J. Gardner, and 20 in the steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 4 48 | Sun sets....... 7 08 | Moon s. A. M. 2 29

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 3 41 | Gov. Island. 4 30 | Hell Gate...... 6 72

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....WEDNESDAY, May 11.

Cleared.

Steamships Star of the South, Lyon, Savannah, S. L. Mitchill & Son; Roanoke, Skinner, Norfolk, Ludlam & Heineken.

Ship Star of the West, Young, Liverpool, S. Thompson's Nephew.

Barks Bonito, Hatch, Rio Janeiro, M. M. Freeman & Co.; Itaska, Brown, Elizabethport, ——; Charlotte, Schnibbe, Manzanilla, Maitland Phelps & Co.

Brig J. W. Lovett, (Br.,) Scovill, St. John, N. B., Recknagel & Co.

Schooners Maxon Rogers, Farren, Green Turtle Bay, master; Minnehaha, Young, Chesapeake City, J. Hand; Arcola, Corson, Grenada, Middleton & Co.; Templeton, Hedgdon, Eastport, Jed Frye; Mary Emma, Hulse, Galveston, Norcross & Prince; Walcott, Parker, Boston, Dayton & Sprague.

Arrived.

Steamship Persia, Judkins, Liverpool April 30, with mdse. and passengers to E. Cunard. May 1, at 4:50 A. M., passed the R. M. steamship Canada, bound up. 2d, 8 A. M., lat. 51 14, lon. 16 35, passed steamship City of Baltimore, bd. E. Same day, 2:0 P. M., lat. 51 03, lon. 18 22, passed steamship Indian, bd. E. May 7, 7 A. M., lat. 45 30, lon. 45 40, passed barks Ivy Green and Thomas Lee, bound W. May 8, passed ship Monmouth, stg. E. The P. arrived off the Battery at 9:10 A. M.

Steamship Kangaroo, (Br.,) Jeffrey, Liverpool April 27, with mdse. and 284 passengers to J. G. Dale.

Steamship Huntsville, Post, Savannah, with mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell & Co. Monday morning, at 2 A. M., 15 miles S. of Cape Hatteras, signalized steamship Florida. The Huntsville was detained off the Highlands 12 hours by fog.

Steamer Osprey, Kenney, Providence, with mdse. to Isaac Odell.

Bark Salmi, (Russ.,) Ryselan, Shields and 54 ds. from Plymouth, Eng., with coal, &c., to Barclay & Livingston. Had heavy westerly weather up to the Banks, since then light winds and calms.

Schr. Henry Jones, Wardell, Alexandria, with coal, bound to Boston.

Schr. Caroline, Swift, Port Ewen, with coal, bound to Allen's Point.

Schr. M. H. Reed, Reed, New Bedford, in ballast.

Schr. Sarah Holden, Rockland 4 ds., with lime.

Schr. Pawtucket, Ross, Rockland 4 ds., with lime.

Schr. O. F. Hawley, Rackett, Providence 3 ds., ballast.

Schr. Sarah Ann, Hale, Port Ewen, coal, for Boston.

SAILED—Steamships Africa, for Liverpool; Star of the South, for Savannah; Roanoke, for Richmond, &c.

WIND—During the day, a gale from N. E., with rain.

Below.

Ship R. M. Mills, Sturges, from Falmouth 41 ds., with part of the crew of Br. brig Ursula on board.

Ship Valencia, Jack, from Liverpool.

Ship Oromocto, Webster, from Leith.—(By pilot-boat Edwin Forrest, No. 14.)

Ship Oliver Moses, Otis, from Liverpool.

By Telegraph.

HALIFAX, May 10—Arr. May 7, in distress, bark Alida, Glasgow, 46 ds. for Boston; brigantine Joseph, Pictou for Boston; 8th, brigs America, Boston; Henry Hine, New York; schr. Crimea, Boston to Newfoundland, (while coming up the harbor the captain jumped overboard and was drowned.) schr. Strumcurry, New-York.

BOSTON, May 11—Arr. ships Tigress, Stevens, Liverpool; Rockingham, Melcher, do.; J. F. Chapman, Chapman, do.; bark Ariadne, (Br.) Bertie, Palermo; Rivalan, New-Orleans; Godstadt, Shields; brig Frances Ellen, Sawyer, Palermo.

SANDY HOOK, May 11, sunset—One brig outside the bar; one ship and two barks at anchor below the Narrows; ship Valentia, from Liverpool, and bark Cuba are at anchor near the S. W. Spit, all bound in. Two barks and one brig anchored at the S. W. Spit, outward bound. Steamer Roanoke, for Richmond, &c., passed the bar at 4:45 P. M., and steamer Africa for Liverpool at 5:20 P. M. Wind blowing heavy from N. E.; weather thick and raining.

HIGHLANDS, May 11—Steamer Star of the South, for Savannah, is passing the Highlands. No other vessels can be seen from this station. Weather thick, with rain. Wind fresh from E. N. E.

Miscellaneous.

CHARLESTON, May 10.—The bark Susan W. Lind, McLellan, from Trinidad April 2, bound to New-York, arrived here, leaking badly. Consignees Messrs. Rivera & Hall, and G. S. Stephenson.—(By telegraph.)

Spoken, &c.

May 7, lat. 40 00, lon. 66 00, ship Sewall, from Boston for New-Orleans. 9th, lat. 40 32, lon. 69 40, ship Fairfield, from Boston for Charleston, 3 ds. out. 9th, lat. 40 20, lon. 69 40, brig J. S. Curtis, from Boston for Carthagena.—(By pilot-boat Edwin Forrest, No. 14.)